No. 787.—VOL. XXVIII.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE ARMISTICE AND THE CONFERENCE.

THE cessation in the strife of arms which has for some months been enforced by the elements has been extended by the mutual consent of the belligerents. The Conference at Paris has agreed upon an armistice to last until the 31st March; by which day the articles of pacification must be accepted or rejected. The terms of the armistice have reference to land operations only; the Allies expressly guarding themselves against any relaxation of blockades already established; and against any agreement not to institute and enforce during the period of the armistice any other blockade of Russian ports. Although for the next thirty days the northern forts of Sebastopol will cease to throw their useless shot into the city, the British fleet now on its way to the Baltic will not only be a splendid demonstration of our power and resources, but will, as if an armistice were not concluded, prevent all commercial intercourse with the Baltic ports of Russia. As the fleet makes its way to Kiel it will proclaim to Russia, by the mere fact of its existence, how perilous would be any further resistance to the might of the Allies. So far it will serve a high purpose. Without firing a gun, except for pastime, it will preach peace from ten thousand quiescent throats. Every ship will be an oracle of persuasion, and every gun an advocate for justice, to plead for pacification far more eloquently than all the Cobdens, Brights, and Gladstones who have ever striven to defeat the policy and to paralyse the arms of their countrymen. It would not be matter of much surprise if, while the diplomatists of Paris are debating, the Russian Admirals at Cronstadt should gratify their sailors with a holiday trip to Kiel. An excursion down the Baltic would afford them such weighty proofs of the

quarter of a century. A few days ago the mere mention of an armistice excited mistrust. The feeling is no longer existent. The armistice has ceased to be unpopular, for the honour of England and France, and the independence of Europe, are felt to be in safe keeping as long as the British fleet is upon the high seas, and ready to sail or steam into Cronstadt.

It can scarcely be expected, however severely the Czar may have suffered from the war, and however urgent may be the reasons that induce him to wish for peace, that he will not use every exertion to yield as little as he can. Not only the sensitiveness of national pride, which has been wounded in the present, but his plans for the future, which may be retarded or defeated by the severity of the terms exacted, will compel him and his diplomatists to struggle, to wriggle, te quirk, to gloze, and to resist till resistance is hopeless. If England and France are thoroughly united, he will resist in vain. He will be compelled, sooner or later, to yield to the terms which it shall please them to exact. If Austria go thoroughly with England and France on all questions at issue-if she have made up her mind to cast in her lot with them, for good or for evil-Russia will, perhaps, yield sooner, but not the more completely than she would have yielded before. Russia knows all this; and that her best chance of procuring terms more favourable than the fortune of war would have accorded her is to break up the formidable phalanx of statesmanship and of military and naval Powers opposed to her. To sever Austria from the alliance will, perhaps, be the object to which her first efforts will be directed. The means to this end are many. Their common sympathies as despotic Powers-their joint share in the plunder and spoliation of Poland-the superstition existing throughout Central Europe that Russia is the grand Conservatrix of Europower of England as might be of wholesome operation for a pean order, and of the status quo-the remembrance of benefits

rendered or accepted in the hour of difficulty and peril;these and a thousand other circumstances will be seized by Russia, and acknowledged to a greater or a lesser extent by Austria; but none of them, we are tolerably confident, will be sufficient to separate Austria from the Anglo-French Alliance. But Russian diplomacy does not rest on compacts alone. It has a large foundation of bribery and corruption, of cajolery and flattery; and a large array of female as well as of male agents, who ply every art and resort to every manœuvre that talent can imagine and that wealth can put into operation to influence opinion, and to oil the wheels and cogs of action. These, also, we venture to predict, will fail of their effect. But, even if they should succeed, there would remain the great alliance of Great Britain and France to withstand Russian opposition, as well as Austrian defection. Of course the secret springs of intrigue will be busily at work in this direction also. Of course the agents of Russia, not only in the cabinets of statesmen, but in the boudoirs and drawing-rooms of wellknown countesses and duchesses, and of intriguantes of every grade of fashion and renown, will seek to sow dissensions between the despotic ruler of France and the Ministers of free England. They will flatter the French Emperor; they will extol to the skies the bravery and the gallantry of the French nation; they will dilate upon the hereditary animosities supposed to prevail between Frenchmen and Englishmen; they will assert that the objects of France in the war are fully accomplished; that persistency in the war would subserve no interests but those of England; that the interests of France and England are not only not identical but antagonistic; and that it would ill become France to aid her ancient foe in preserving that Indian empire which without such aid might slip from her grasp. But these arguments also



will fail to sow disunion. The Emperor Napoleon is too just, too prudent, too thoroughly imbued with sound common sense, to be turned from a righteous course of action by such empty palaver—such worthless appeals to a selfishness that, if it existed, would be more worthless still. Against all such dangers there is ample security both in the character of Napoleon III. and his Ministers, and in those of the British representatives at the Conferences. They will neither be bullied nor cajoled by Russia. They know the work they have to do, and the means by which it is to be accomplished. They know the mighty interests at stake. They are fully aware that they have the opportunity in their own hands -that they are the masters of the position, and that the present as well as the future fate of all Europe depends upon the firmness and the righteousness of their decision. Austria might fail them without doing much damage, except to herself; but, if France and England failed each other, Russia would win by her cunning the victory which her arms have been unable to seize, and the civilisation of Europe would be driven back, for we know not how many generations. But such a catastrophe is not to be dreaded. There will be no real difference between the Allied Powers on any point, and Austria will not hold back in any matter of essential importance. It is impossible to believe that the glorious memories of the Alma, the Inkerman, and the Malakoff will be shamed by backsliding, either in Paris

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.) PARIS, Thursday

THE general impression here is that peace will be concluded by the 3rd of March, but those likely to be better informed incline to the opinion that, though a pacific denovement is fully to be anticipated, its arrival is not likely to be at all so immediate, and that much discussion is to be looked for before the consolidation of peace.

The chief point of local interest at this moment is the assassination of the Duchesse de Caumont Laforce. Further investigations, however, have added few details to the facts elicited on the occasion of the first examination. The remains of the Duchess have been conveyed to the buryingplace of her own family in Belgium, of which country she was a native.

M. de Brunnow has made a tour of visits to all the members of the Imperial family, and to the high functionaries of State. To the Maréchal Vaillant he expressed himself in the highest terms with regard to the conduct of the French army—the Zouaves, in particular, were the objects of his warmest encomiums

The Grand Vizier, Aali Pacha, is bringing eight magnificent horses, presented by the Sultan to the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family. He is also the bearer of jewels of enormous value as gifts to the Sovereigns of France and England.

The birth of the Imperial infant is again said to be anticipated early in the ensuing month; in the event of its being a girl, twenty-one salutes are to be fired, and a hundred for a boy, according to ancient custom. The report that the public were to be admitted into the apartments of the Empress after the accouchement is wholly unfounded; none but the presidents of the great political bodies of the State, whose presence in order to attest the identity of the infant may be considered necessary, are to have that privilege.

It is said that the Maréchale St. Arnaud is to be appointed gouvernante to the Imperial infant, and not Madame de Turgot, as was first stated. We are told also that the formation of La Maison des Enfants de France has been definitively resolved upon.

The barracks of the Rue Bellechasse, Faubourg St. Germain, are fixed upon for the accommodation of the Cent-Gardes, the staff of which has been suppressed. The barracks at Versailles, appropriated to their use, are not to be occupied by the School of Artillery, which preserves the splendid kitchen-garden appertaining to the Palace, at one time spoken of as being the site selected for the building of accommodation for this body. The ancient edifice now forming the porcelain manufactory of Sèvres is also about to be converted into barracks, and the arrangements for this alteration are already in progress in the levelling of the ground destined to the new fabric, which is to be in the Park of St. Cloud.

The French stage has lost one of its most distinguished ornaments, in the person of Madame Allan, of the Théâtre Français. This celebrated actress united to the talent of her profession the virtues of domestic life-Till within a very few years Madame Allan acted with a degree of finesse, tact, and delicacy rarely equalled, the parts of the younger women in that style of light comedy in which the French dram itic school so particularly shines; later she adopted no less felicitously the graver parts of mothers and matrons. Those who have seen her performance in the rôle of Mdme. Desaubiers in Mdme. de Girardin's "Joie fait Peur" can bear testimony to the wonderful skill and sentiment with which she rendered a conception comparatively new to her, and the grace with which she accepted the different class of parts assigned For a considerable length of time Madame Allan had been suffering from the complication of two most dangerous and distressing maladies, but neither herself nor her family was aware of their nature or full extent. Last week a surgical operation was deemed necessary; but, so little was the patient conscious of her danger, that she purposed, on the recovery she anticipated to succeed this operation, to appear in Madame George Sand's new piece, "Françoise," already in rehearsal. On Friday, however, her symptoms proved so alarming, that it was found necessary to suspend the trial in question, and on the same evening she expired almost suddenly at nine o'clock. It appears that, partly in consequence of this event, partly actuated by other motives, Madame George Sand purposes withdrawing "Françoise" from the Théâtre Française; it is also uncertain whether her "Comme il vous plaira" will be performed there or at another theatre.

A considerable degree of excitement has occurred respecting an arrange ment entered into by Madame Ristori for her performance in Paris. This celebrated actress hired the Italian Opera-house from the manager, M. Calzado, for four months of this and four months of the ensuing year, with an agreement that he would permit her to put up bills of announcement within and without the building for the two months preceding, and the use of a bureau for the same period. M. St. Salvi, the proprietor of the house, withdrew the bureau, and tore down the bills, asserting that M. Calzado had no right to underlet. A trial between Madame Ristori and M. Calzado has been the consequence, the verdict in which maintains Madame Ristori's rights according to the terms of her agreement, and leaves M. Calzado to arrange matters as he best may with M. St. Salvi. What may be the termination of the affair it is difficult to

The anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated last week by one of the most magnificent balls of the season. Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord and Lady Clarendon, the Baron Brunnow, the Comtes Orloff, Buol, Cavour, &c., &c.; the chief functionaries of State, the principal officers of the French army, the artists and men of letters of this and other nations, were assembled at this fête, which was kept up to a late hour. A long and apparently interesting conversation took place between Lord Clarendon and the American Minister, who seemed to be on perfectly cordial terms.

M. de Lamartine is correcting a new volume of poetry, his last, as he states, which is shortly to appear, under the title of "Désillusion." Comte Alfred de Vigny is completing a drama in verse, entitled

At the Italian Opera the "Assedio di Firenze" has had but an indifferent ccess, owing chiefly to the extreme weakness of the libretto. The music displays much science, and the choruses are fine, powerful, and well harmonised. There is, however, a want of originality and of melody that will prevent the work ever taking a high place on the stage. At the Vaudeville Madame Lovelace is being played by Madame Doche. The plot of this piece is eminently absurd, but some of the details are sufficiently interesting, and the style agreeable; so that with these advantages, and the admirable acting of Felix and Delannoy, it meets with a tolerably

The Variétés has an amusing little piece, "Madame Reger Bontemps;" and the Ambigu an interesting drama, "l'Espion du Grand Monde."

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

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The letters from the Camp continue to be without interest. Fort Alexander was blown up by the French engineers on the 11th ult. This work, which was immediately opposite to Fort Constantine, and commanded the approach and entrance to the roadstead, was second only in extent and importance to Fort Nicholas, on the south side. It was constructed of stone, and calculated to mount ninety guns. It is said that all the mines necessary for destroying the Quarantine Battery, and various public works and buildings still remaining in the parts of the town and fortifications intrusted to the keeping of our allies, are nearly fluished. Between three and four o'clock p.m. of the same day the English engineers destroyed by a succession of explosions all the groups of buildings, some of them rather massive in character, which occupied the area comprehended within the inclosure formed by the Barrack, or White Buildings. It is said that intelligence has been received, through the secret service, of a very large portion of the Russian force having quitted Buildings. It is said that intelligence has been received, through the secret service, of a very large portion of the Russian force having quitted the north side, and proceeded towards Simpheropol, probably with a view of moving towards Perekop. As many as 25,000 men are stated to have left the north and Mackenzie heights together during the last ten days or

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Accounts from Erzeroum, via Vienna, speak of a battle which it is said took place between the Turks and the Russians, on the 5th of January, near Sugdidi. Six Russian battalions surprised a single Turkish The Turks got off with a small loss in men, but left ten guns and all their baggage in the enemy's hands. The Russians then plundered the town, and set fire to the Prince's palace and the neighbouring villages. Letters of English correspondents at the head-quarters of the Turkish army in Mingrelia, dated five days later than the 5th of January, were received a week ago in London. They make no mention of this battle and loss of guns.

The steamer Arabia, which left Boston on the 13th ult, arrived at

Liverpool on Sunday evening.

In the Senate a motion had been made by Mr. Cass for an increase of the navy; the Secretary of War was requested to report whether any, and, if so, what additional fortifications were necessary for the defence of ew York and Brooklyn navy-yards.

The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says:

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The despatches from the British Cabinet to their Minister are said to be pacific and cordial towards the United States, and to be of such a character as ought to dissipate the slightest shade of doubt that any difficulty endangering the peace of the two nations can grow out of the Central American questions. It is astonishing how coldly the public receive all belligerent demonstrations on these interruptions to the even flow of British and American diplomacy. The discussion in the Senate, illustrated as it has been by the learning, ability, and eloquence of the leading members of the body—Messrs. Seward, Clayton, Cass, and Foot—has not even arrested public attention. No one seems to care what the President or any of the war party in Congress have said or may care what the President or any of the war party in Congress have said or may say on the British question. Nobody understands why there is or how there can be any, and the reason, probably, is that most of our grown-up population remember the wretched farce of 50 deg. 40 m., or fight.

The New York Herald, in a leading article on Central American affairs says that in the treaty between Sir H. L. Bulwer and Mr. Clayton the former completely outwitted the latter.

The debate on the Central American question was resumed by Mr. Wilson, who said :-

He gave little heed to the apprehension of war with England; merchants continued their trading without any such fears; it was not very probable the Executive desired a war which would extend from the boundaries of that Executive desired a war which would extend from the boundaries of that country to the shores of the Polar Sea, gazed at by Dr. Kane. The only result attained by the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had been a prolific correspondence and an interminable discussion, which had settled no point in dispute, and led to no result. The treaty had not accomplished what the people of this country expected. He thought this Government had been overreached in negotiation, and that the United States ought at once to declare it null and void, and stand then just as they stood before it was made. The course of Great Britain justified us in abrogating the treaty altogether. We need not fear her in Central America, let her send as many Anglo-Saxons there as she pleased.

Mr. Butler did not look on this question as likely to issue in a war with Great Britain. He concurred in the American interpretation of the treaty, but hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, instead of being further discussed in the Senate.

Mr. Marcy continued to decline receiving the credentials of Colonel French as Nicaraguan Minister. President Pierce had ordered the United States' troops to Kansas to pre-

serve order, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

The New York Herald mentions Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presidency. He will not return to the States, but take a Continental

Affairs at Nicaragua were quiet; the Government had suspended its relations with Col. Wheeler, the United States' Minister.

About one-half of the 3,000,000 dols. due to the Mexican Government, which had been advanced to Santa Anna by certain capitalists of New York, had been paid to Hargrove and Co. and Howland and Aspinall.

The Irish residents of Cincinnati had had a demonstration in honour of the Filibusters acquitted of an intention to invade Ireland. Much by-talk was its light of the Irish residents of Concept of a ware to invade Ireland. Auch by-talk

was indulged in; and, in case of a war between England and the United States, 160,000 Irish-American bayonets were promised.

The Alabama State Convention had passed a resolution denying the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer Bombay arrived at Trieste on Wednesday last, at four p.m., in 144 hours from Alexandria. The Indian mail left Alexandria on the 22nd of February, with intelligence from Calcatta to the 24th of January; Bombay, 2nd of February; Hong Kong, 15th of January; Shanghai, 8th of January; Canton, 12th of January. Oude is to be annexed, with General Outram as Chief Commissioner. Lord Canning arrived at Bombay or the 28th of January. There has been a great first at Macan bay on the 28th of January. There has been a great fire at Macao.

New Method of Lowering Ships' Boats at Sea.—We are happy to learn that the laudable endeavours of the Emigration Commissioners to clear up the vexed question of the best way of lowering ships' boats has been at last attended with success, and the report of Captain Schomberg, R.N., their officer at Liverpool, appointed to superintend the late trials from the Commodore Perry, in the Mersey, is conclusive on the point. After four days' trials with the ordinary crew and with men taken indiscriminately, he stakes "that everything worked with the most perfect success and uniformity;" and adds, "that in presenting the result of the trials I feel it a great pleasure to state the very high opinion I entertain of the invention. I think it simple, practical, and inexpensive, and a very great improvement on the ordinary fitting of ships' boats. It also has the great advantage that any practical seaman can comprehend the working of it at a glance, and I think it well worthy of a very full test at sea." Consequently, the Commissioners have given instructions to Captain Lean, R.N., their officer for the port of London, to see this carried, out, and the Sultana, now in the docks, is to be fitted acc rdingly, and the apparatus again tested. Captain Schomberg, in his report, states, also, that the entire time taken to unlash, lower, and entirely disengage the boat, though laden with a full crew, was at the longest period thirty seconds. Would not such a means have been the salvation of all on board the Josephine Willis, if at hand? It was ten minutes from the time this ship was struck till she heeled over.

TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday, at a dinner given at Turnham-NEW METHOD OF LOWERING SHIPS' BOATS AT SEA.-We are

TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday, at a dinner given at Turnham-TESTHONAL.—On Intribudy, at a dinner given at Turnham-green, a handsome testimonial was presented to Jonathau Clark, Esq., a much-respected inhabitant of the parish of Chiswick, as an acknowledgment for the zeal and energy he has displayed as churchwarden; and more especially for his ability and perseverance in investigating the charities of the parish, and placing them before the parishioners in a clear and explicit manner. The testi-monial consists of a massive silver salver, with an elaborate border of flowers and scroll-work, the centre bearing a suitable inscription. The salver was made by H. Mills, silversmith, Oxford-street.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has created the Earl of Kenmare in the peerage of Treland a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Kenmare, of Castle Rouse, in the county of Kerry.

The Queen has been pleased to present to the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, the sum of three hundred guineas, to purchase for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the right to keep one child always in the Asylum during the lifetime of his Royal Highness.

The Empress of the French gave a private audience on Monday to Count de Buol, who presented to her Majesty the insignia of the Order of the Star, which the Empress Dowager of Austria, as the head of the Order, had sent to her Majesty as a mark of her friendship.

The illness of the Russian Empress Mother has put an end to all the Court receptions at St. Petersburg, as well as to the rejoicings which followed the marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

At the American ball given for Washington's birthday in Paris, last week, Lord Clarendon walked about with Mrs. Mason, the wife of the American Minister, on his arm. The "public" are, therefore, perfectly certain that there will be no war between England and America.

Aali Pacha has been charged by the Sultan to transmit to the Empress Eugénie and Queen Victoria two diadems in brilliants. The Sultan has also sent to the Emperor Napoleon a sabre, mounted with precious stones.

The Countess de Montijo and the Duchess of Alba are about to visit Paris, in order to be near the Empress at the time of her accouchement. Count de Buol, Baron de Hubner, Baron Meysenburg, M. de

Kletyl, and other gentlemen who accompanied the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Paris, had the honour of dining at the Tullerles on Sunday. A concert afterwards took place in the Galerie de Diane, at which all the other Plenipotentiaries, including Count Orloff and Baron de Brunnow, were present. It is said that an Austrian Archduke will visit Paris to re-esent the Emperor of Austria at the baptism of the future heir to the throne

In a communication addressed to the Cork Examiner the honmember for Dungarvan states that the Duke of Norfolk "was restored on his deathbed, and in his last moments, to that fold which he scandalised by his temporary apostacy."

The French Emperor honoured the Opéra Comique with his presence on Saturday, to witness the first representation of "Manon Lescaut." He stopped until the close of the performance, and both on his arrival and departure was greeted with loud acclamations.

Major-General Sir James F. Love, the Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, suddenly left that island for England last week, in consequence patch received from the Government.

It is rumoured in Madrid that General Canrobert is to be appointed French Minister in that capital, in the room of the Marquis de Turgot The Gazette of Verona of the 20th ult. contains the official authorisation for the return of the Princess Trivalzio Belgiojoso into the Austrian States, and the removal of the sequestration of her property.

A letter from Paris mentions, among fashionable gossip, that Count de Morny is about to be married to a rich American lady, a Miss Hutton.

Letters have been received from the Duke of Newcastle and from

It is rumoured that, if peace be concluded, Count Medem will be ussian Minister in London, and Baron Brunnow at Paris.

The sarcophagus, in porphyry, which King Oscar ordered twelve years ago, from the mines of Eliduhe, for the mortal remains of his father, Charles John XIV. (Bernadotte), has just been completed, and in a short time will be sent to Stechholm will be sent to Stockholm

Major-General Sir J. Chatterton has resigned the chairmanship of the Cork and Bandon Railway Company, which he has held for many years, his military duties rendering it impossible to attend to the arduous duties of

The Archæological Association of Antwerp have elected Count de Chreptovitch, Minister of Russia at Brussels, an ho A letter from Vienna states that General Williams is re-

established in health, and will shortly leave Tiflis for Mosco

Mr. Glyn, the member for Kendal, has no less than four sons serving their country in the Crimea. M. Leverrier states, in a letter to the French Minister of Public

Instruction, that he is firmly persuaded that a great number of small planets are situated between Mars and Jupiter, and that before 1860 nearly 100 will cer-Dr. O'Shaughnessy has received orders to proceed to Calcutta, route to England and America, whither he is to go in order to perfect himself telegraphic matters as carried on in other parts of the world.

M. de Girardin is said to be about to reissue his well-known say entitled "Paix," in which he calls for the immediate destruction of

Mademoiselle Rachel arrived at Havre on Monday by the Fulton. e of the Havre journals says that she seems to be completely recovered from illness which compelled her to give up her American engagements.

Rossini, who has published nothing since "William Tell" and the "Stabat," has just written for a favourite pupil, Madame de Luigi, a noble dramatic melody, entitled "The Separation."

The Archbishop of Avignon, before he left the Eternal City, went to take leave of the Pope, who announced to him his proposed speedy arrival in France, in case the Emperor should have a son. Pio None promised to spend two days at Avignon. His Holiness will then proceed to Paris, there to baptise the Imperial infant.

M. Lajay has been elected to the seat in the Academy of the Fine Arts which was vacant by the death of M. David (d'Angers).

M. Lamartine is said to be revising for the press a new volume M. Meyerbeer, the composer, has left Venice, to return to

The turning of the first sod of the South Staffordshire Water-works at Lichfield took place on the 22nd ult. The ceremony was performed by Lord Ward, in the presence of a numerous company.

At a recent copyright trial in Paris it transpired that—though the plaintiff, one M. Vieillot, had sold 250,000 copies of "La Lisette," by Béranger, as set to music by Berart, of which song he is the proprietor—more than a million pirated copies of it had been disposed of.

The cause of the resignation of the Liverpool Local Marine

Board is said to be a dispute with the Board of Trade as to the salaries of so of its officials. The Moniteur publishes a decree ordering a census of the population of France to be taken, under the superintendence of the mayors, during the course of the present year.

Several custom-house officers in Bristol have been respectively

dismissed, suspended, and degraded for culpability arising out of the late roberies of bonded stores in that town. The Chamber of Commerce of Turin has decided that it would not be advisable at present to hold a Universal Exhibition in that city; but that the sixth Exhibition of the Manufactures of the Kingdom shall take place in 1858 on a larger scale than usual.

The members of the Stamford-hill Cricket Club entertained their friends (to the number of three or four hundred) at a grand ball at the London Tayern on Tuesday evening.

Several political arrests have been made in the French departments. Among other persons a merchant of Marseilles, assistant-mayor in 1848, has been arrested.

The gross earnings of the Southampton Dock Company in 1850 are £20,613; in 1855 they were £52,442. The proprietors now receive a were £20,613; in 1855 they were £52,442. The proprietors now receive a dividend of 4 per cent per annum; for many years no dividends were paid.

The total taken of grain of all sorts imported in 1855 was 5,729,241 quarters; and of flour, 1,922,318 cwt. This presents a considerable diminution from 1854, when the quantities were—of grain, 6,850,498 quarters; and of flour, 3,705,161 cwt. There are now four vacancies for four participators in the wealthy

charity of the Hospital of St. Cross, owing to the deaths of four of the Hospital brethren. The vacancies have not been filled up in consequence of the affairs of the Hospital not being yet settled. e Hospital not being yet settled.

The United States' mails, chiefly for California and Oregon,

which passed over the Isthmus of Panama in 1855 was 270 tons; and the amopaid for their transit across the isthmus was £35,000.

Mr. William Tatham, the Liverpool stockbroker, who lately cut his throat, died on Sunday from the effects of the wound. The Constitutionnel says that the decoration of the Louvre has

pied more that 1600 sculp

The Town Council of Southampton have resolved to petition the ords of the Treasury to make Southampton a first-class port.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

EARLY as it is in the Session, the Government has sustained two repulses-not to say defeats. In the Lords, the Wensleydale Peerage decision has compelled Ministers to announce that they will "consider what is to be done; and in the Commons, the Local Dues Bill, against which so large an amount of Corporation hostility has been put forth, is shelved, after a few stereotyped flourishes by Lord Palmerston—it is referred to a Select Committee. Upon the first topic we have, in the course of the discussion, ventured to intimate our opinion; upon the second we will merely remark that the result is to be regretted. Homage has been paid to the conventional cant about Corporation property, and a manifest injustice has been permitted to endure; and Liverpool, for instance, is to go on taxing shipping and seaborne commerce in order to buy itself organs and pictures of the Emperor Nicholas. However, the sweep will be all the cleaner when it does come, and Justice handles the legislative besom in right earnest. Mr. Disraeli's exultation at the withdrawal of the bill is sufficient proof that misch ief has been done, nor is it quite atoned for by the amusement one derives from the spiteful scolding he lavished upon the Cabinet on Tuesday evening.

The armistice which has been signed is to last "of right" until the 31st of this month. It is not to interfere with any blockade that has been made, or that may be established. The advanced squadron has departed for the Baltic, and the state of things put an end to by the winter will, therefore, be resumed. Prussia, so abjectly eager to to be allowed to come into the Conferences, did much to neutralise our Baltic blockade last year; and it is to be hoped that the measures then threatened for thwart. ing her devices will be carried into operation, should there be a chance of the negotiations terminating otherwise than in a peace. It is stated, however, that the Nicolaieff question (to which we adverted last week as raising a parallel case to that which the Jews and impure bookvenders of Holywell-street might raise, if nuisances were agreed to be cleared from the Strand) is to be surrendered by Russia.

The amiable Empress of the French has received a compliment at which it is supposed that she ought to feel exceedingly flattered. The Austrian Court has sent the Empress the Order of the Croix Etoilée (starry cross), which is given only to ladies of unblemished pedigree, and in this case it is supposed to imply a recognition on the part of the Empress-Mother, the Superior of the Order, that the Empress Eugénie is one of "the family of Sovereigns." In a letter, accompanying the badge in brilliants, this recognition is expressed even more strongly; and it is stated to have been written at the express desire of the young Emperor, who is alleged to have conceived an immense admiration for the Emperor Louis Napoleon. When such presents are exchanged by such persons one is always reminded of a couple of enthusiastic lines into which Mrs. Keeley, in "The Forty Thieves," used to break, when Cogia's fraternal affection awoke on Ali's discovery of the riches in the cave :-

O! what a blossed sight to see one brother Disinterestedly belove another!

Sir Hamilton Seymour appears to be unlucky with his travelling arrangements. On leaving Russia it was said that his "things" were seized; and they were certainly detained a long time, though there is no reason to suppose that the late Emperor Nicholas had felonious designs upon Sir Hamilton's dressing-case and hatbox. But he is still worse treated in Vienna, in which capital he was unable to obtain decent apartments, and therefore went to an hotel, where somebody entered his room in the night and stole all his linen, "except one shirt, one pair of stockings, and one pocket handkerchief." It is made matter of remark, and justly, that an Austrian hotel is not the place for an individual who has to receive and forward confidential despatches. Russian and other spies, of high as well as low rank, are to be found everywhere, and they have no hesitation in using false keys or any other means that can attain their object. Servants, of course, can be corrupted with facility; and, in short, if Sir Hamilton has any secrets, he had better trust to his memory, which is remarkable, than to pen and ink and lock and key.

The decision of the House of Commons upon the Sunday exhibition question has not arrested the influx of petitions, chiefly the result of religious "demonstrations," against any relaxation of the present observance of the Christian Sunday, which some sectarians wish, it would appear, to convert into a Jewish Sabbath. It may be well, at this moment, for all who have audiences, congregations, or readers, to unite their efforts upon a point which all agree ought to be carriednamely, the discouragement, as much as possible, of over-work on the week days, and especially to the trying to obtain general cessation of labour upon a portion, at least, of Saturday. We all work far too hard, and far too long. We waste the best part of our lives in almost preternatural efforts to do more than nature sanctions. What Mr. Everett has been saying to the Americans applies, in not much less degree, to the English. He says "they, as a people-at least the professional and mercantile classes—have too little considered the importance of healthful generous recreation. They have not learned the lesson contained in the very word which teaches that the worn-out man is recreated (made over again) by the seasonable relaxation of the strained faculties. The old world learned this lesson years ago, and found out (" Herod." i., 173) that as the bow always bent will at last break, so the man for ever on the strain of thought and action will at last go mad or break down." And, day by day, and week by week, how many among us do break down, and do go mad? and how many thousands upon thousands, who do neither, simply subside into a steady but weary and cheerless monotonous action, which blinds them to the beauties of God's world, and dulls them for active sympathies with his creatures? Surely, this is not a bad time for a general effort which shall in some measure extricate us from the reproach of the eloquent American orator. A league for the enfranchisement of Saturday would leave its mark in the annals of

The great Turkish Reform was getting on so very fast that those who know the Turks became alarmed at so much expedition. Everything was being placed upon a right footing, and the Christian and Mahometan subjects of the Porte were at once declared perfectly equal, the greatest ever wrought in a country whose faith is based on the But there is no occasion for over-exhibaration at present. There is a Great Council in Turkey, just as there is a House of Lords here, and Ministers, in each country, may be, or pretend to be, as liberal as they like; but the bill, here, must be passed, and the firman, there, must be "allowed," or the reform goes no further. It appears more than probable that the fanaticiem of the orthodox Moslem-we should, of course, use other words were we speaking of the conscientious objections of our Episcopal bench to admitting the Jews to Parliament-will be so aroused by the proposal to elevate the unbelieving Christians to the rank of citizens that the projected reforms will be materially modified, if not abandoned. Turkey is delivered from any immediate fear of her enemies; and, though the Sultan himself is acquiring a taste for European amusements, drinks champagne and plays on the piano, is very polite to the Frank ladies, and has sent very pretty coronets to Empress Eugénie and Queen Victoria, the bigotry of his subjects may be too much for the enlightened Padishah.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Rural Deanery: The Rev. G. C. Berkeley to Dengie. Rectories: Rev. H. F. Hamilton to Langton Herring, near Weymouth; Rev. H. Hall to Semley, near Shaftesbury; Rev. I. P. Prescott to Willingale Doe, near Chipping Ongar; Rev. R. Lovett to Pickwell, near Oskham. Vicarages: Rev. R. M. Hope to Eccleshall. Staffordshire; Rev. W. A. Cartledge to St. Peter's-in-the-Willows, York. Incumbencies: Rev. A. Carden to Tredington, near Tewkesbury; Rev. M. Wilkinson to Nether Poppleton, near York; Rev. E. Palin to Summertown, near Oxford.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN GREY.

SIR JOHN GREY,

LIEUTEMANT-GENERAL SIE JOHN GREY, K.C.B., of Morwick, Northumberland, a scion of the Greys of Howick, and a distinguished British officer, was the younger son (the elder son, Charles, a Captain in the 85th Regiment, fell at New Orleans) of Charles Grey, Esq., of Morwick, by his wife Katherine, daughter of the Rev. John Skelly, and great-granddaughter of Charles Mordaunt, the famous Earl of Peterborough. Lieutenant-General Sir John Grey's career in the service of his country was long and brilliant. He entered the British Army in 1798, and fought in India against Tippoo Saib. He was at the battle of Mallavelly, and at the siege of Seringapatam; and received a medal for the latter. He was subsequently in the Peninsular war, and was twice wounded at Ciudad Rodrigo.

In the late Indian war Grey's gallantry became again conspicuous. He, with the left wing of the army of Gwalior, defeated a Mahratta force of 10,000 men at Punniar, and captured all their guns, standards, ammunition, and treasure. For this feat of arms he was created a K.C.B. in 1944. At the Battle of the Sutlej Sir John Grey commanded a division. He was appointed Colonel of the 5th Foot in 1849, and became a Lieut.-General in 1851. He was Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's forces at Bombay, and Second Member of Council there from 1850 to 1852. Sir John Grey married, in 1830, Rosa Louisa, only daughter of Captain Sturt, R.N., but has had no issue.

Sir John died on the 19th ult, at his seat, Morwick Hall, Northumberland. The present Earl Grey is the great-grandson of Sir Henry Grey, the elder brother of the grandfather of the gallant Sir John Grey whose death is here

SIR BENJAMIN FONSECA OUTRAM, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., who died, at Brighton, on the 16th ult., was son of Captain William Outram, of Kilham, Yorkshire, and was first employed in the medical naval service in 1794; he rose to the and was first employed in the medical naval service in 1794; he rose to the rank of Surgeon in it in 1796. He was actively engaged in his professional duties during the late war with France, and he received a medal and clasps for the actions in the Nymphe, the Boadicea, and the Superb. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1810. He was appointed Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals in 1841, and was made a Knight Bachelor by patent and a C.B. in 1850.

Wills.—The will of Andrew Colville, Esq., of Crombie, Fife, N.B., and of Eaton-place, London, was proved under £80,000, within the province of Canterbury. John Mercer, banker, of Maidstone, Kent, £80,000. Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Lardy, £6000. Captain Sir Robert Lydston Newman, Bart., who died at Inkerman, £35,000. Major R. F. Philips, R.A., £3000. Captain Sir B. Molesworth, R.N., £2000. Thomas Fry. of Cannon-street, wholesale sugar-dealer, £10,000. James Edward Mivart (Mivart's Hotel), £30,000. John Joseph Mundell, Esq., of Doctors'-commons and Hampstead, £5000.

COUNTRY NEWS

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26, 1854

Month	Corrected Reading of	Thermometer.		Mean	Rain in	Mean Tem- Amount of perature of Ozone. (0-10)				
and Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 181 feet above sea level.	Highest Reading	Lowest Roading.	Tempe- rature of the Day.	Read at 10 P.M.	-	Evapo-	In the Night.	In the Day.	amoun of Cloud. (0-10)
El-L en	Inches.	0	0	9			9			
Feb. 20	29.884	34.0	30.9	32.8	0.008	33.6	32.6	7	5	10.0
,, 21	30.014	35.8	29.5	32.5	0.000	32.3	31.7	2	3	9.7
, 22	29.940	45.2	28.5	37.6	0.000	36.4	35.0	1	0	9.9
,, 23	29.970	49.9	83.9	41.1	0.000	88-2	38.4	2	1	7.5
. 24	30.302	50.8	26.5	38-9	0.000	36.6	36.2	4	3	5.5
25	30.376	46.8	38.9	42.6	0.000	40.8	40.4	1	0	10.0
,, 26	30.200	55.2	42.2	48.6	0.000	47.7	47.3	8	7	9.4
Mean	30.098	45.4	32.9	39-3	0.008	37.8	37.4	3.6	2.7	8.9

The range of temperature during the week was 29'0 deg.

The Weather.—Buch cloud; mild after the 21st.

The direction of the wind was, on the 20th, N.E. until 6h. 45m. a.m., when N.N.E., again N.E. at 10h. 30m. a.m., N.E. by E. at 10h. 45m. p.m.; became N.N.E. at 6h. 45m. p.m. on the 21st, and N. at 11h. 30m. p.m.; N.N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m. on the 22nd, N.W. at 3h. 30m. a.m., W. at 6h. 30m. a.m., 9h. a.m. became W.N.W., 9h 15m. a.m. N.W., from 3h. p.m. veering between N.N.W. and N.W.; became N.W. at 12h. 15m. a.m. on the 23rd, W. at 4h. 45m. a.m., N.N.W. at 10h. a.m., N.N.W. at 10h. 15m. a.m., N.N.E. at 8h. p.m., N. at 11h. a.m., N.N.W. at 10h. 15m. p.m., N.N.E. at 8h. p.m., N. by W. at 10h. 15m. p.m.; N.N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m. on the 24th, W. at 6h. 15m. a.m., S.W. at 11h. 50m. a.m., W. s.W. at 11h. 50m. a.m., W. s.W. at 11h. 50m. a.m., W. at 12h. a.m. on the 25th, 1h. 15m. p.m. became W.S.W., \$h. 45m. p.m. S.W. at 11h. 15m. a.m., N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m., w. at 12h. a.m. on the 26th, W.N.W. at 11h. 15m. a.m., N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m., w. at 12h. a.m. on the 26th, W.N.W. at 11h. 15m. a.m., N.W. at 12h. 30m. a.m., w. at 12h. 30m. a.m., and W. at 2h. 30m. p.m., in which quarter it remained. Solar halo on the 24th.

Responsibility of Parents.—At the Town-hall. Chaster. last

RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS.—At the Town-hall, Chester, last week, Mr. Morgan stated that he appeared by direction of the Secretary of State to prosecute a complaint against the parents of a boy who was now detained at the Reformatory at Bradwell, which had received the sanction of the Government. The boy had absconded from a work-house, and had taken with him some pauper clothing. Lest reformatories should prove too attractive, the Legislature had wisely determined to lay a pecuniary burden upon parents by whose negligence or connivance children might fall into crime. Mr. Bridgman, for the defendants, consented to an order for the payment of 4s. per week and costs.

The Tipperary Bank.—The Carlow branch of the Tipperary

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—The Carlow branch of the Tipperary Bank has suspended its payments, the manager having paid off all the cash on hand up to three o'clock on Monday last. The event has, of course, caused great consternation, especially among the agricultural classes, many of the better rank of farmers being depositors to a considerable amount. Mr. Sadleir, it may be recollected, sat for the borough of Carlow from 1847 to 1852, and it is a singular fact that his predecessor in the representation, Major Layard, also died by his own hand. The immediate result of the winding-up petition to Chancery will be a call on the shareholders who are able to pay, and who will, on payment of it, be protected from any hostile proceedings by creditors until another call be made.

Committal of a Clergyman.—The Rev. R. M. Benson, Perpetual Curste of Cowley, appeared on Saturday last at the County-hall Oxford, on a charge of having married Richard Pinnell Carey and Sarah Polley, his parishioners, without duly publishing the bans or without any license. It appeared that on the 23rd of May, 1852, Richard Carey and Sarah Polley were married at the office of the Superintendent Registrar. By this marriage these parties had three children, the two first being twins. A month after the birth of the twins the woman applied to be churched, but the defendant declined to do so until she had been married according to the rites of the Church of England. The result was that Carey and his wife agreed to be remarried, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Benson on the 3rd of May, 1855, no bans having been published nor any license obtained. The defendant admitted the facts, but considered that he had neither violated the spirit nor the letter of the law. He was committed to take his trial at the next assizes, but was admitted to bail, himself in £100, and two sureties of £100 each. The proceedings caused great excitement. The magistrates' chamber was crowded by clergymen of the high church party and others anxious to hear the result of the examination.

The Rugeley Poisoning Cases.—We stated in our last that it COMMITTAL OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. R. M. Benson, Per-

The Rugeley Poisoning Cases.—We stated in our last that it was intended to institute a fresh inquiry into one or more of these cases, before the county magistrates, with the special object of making the accused acquainted with the additional evidence which would be brought against him on his trial. We understand that Government had approved of that course being taken, and had instructed Mr. Bodkin, the eminent criminal barrister, to attend and conduct the case for the prosecution. Mr. J. H. Hatton, the chief constable, had, we believe, visited several parts of the kingdom, to apprise the additional witnesses that they would be summoned, and the day had actually been fixed for the hearing to commence—namely, Tuesday next. On Friday, however, a telegraphic message was received by the chief constable, to the effect that the hearing was postponed; and we understand it is now probable that any additional inquiry before the magistrates will be altogether abandoned, and nothing more will be done until the trials commence. The Trial of Offences Bill, with amendments, was "reported" in the House of Lords on Thursday last; and this bill, our readers are aware, has been introduced with a view to remove such cases as that of Wm. Palmer for trial from any place where an unfavourable prejudice may be supposed to exist to the Central Criminal Court in London. There, in due time, a full investigation of these extraordinary charges will take place before a tribunal the competency of which cannot be disputed, and whose freedom from prejudice may be fully relied on.—Staffordshire Advertiser. THE RUGELEY POISONING CASES .- We stated in our last that it

A company on a very large scale for promoting the working of minerals in France is in course of formation. It is to be under French, English, and Belgian directors, and to be called the Crédit Houiller et Metallurgique.

During the night of Saturday last the church of St. Paul, Over Tabley, near Knutsford, was completely destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been in connection with the heating apparatus.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

THE CRIMEAN INQUIRY .- On Tuesday, the warrant by which a board of general officers is appointed to investigate the charges against Lord Cardigan and others, contained in the reports of Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, was laid on the table of the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. The general officers named in the warrant are—Lord Seaton, General M'Mahon, Sir John Bell General Rowan, Earl Beauchamp, General Peel, General Knollys.

The greatest activity prevails in Sheerness Dockyard to complete with all possible dispatch the ships now under fitment there.

A New Battery is now in course of construction at the dockyard at Pembroke. It is situate at the western side of the establishment, and is intended to mount seven very heavy guns. The contractors are pushing the works on, so that it will soon be ready for mounting.

The officers commanding the dépôts of the 84th Regiment and the 60th Royal Rifles, at Chatham, have received an order from the War-office directing that detachments of those corps are to embark at Graves-end on board the Earl of Hardwicke and the Walter Maurice, the former for Madras and the latter for Bombay.

THE Board of Ordnance is strongly intrenching Tynemouth Garrison, which, when the extensive works that are now in hand are completed, will be surrounded by the sea at high water. The extensive piers to be built at the mouth of the Tyne by the Improvement Commissioners will be proceeded with this spring, but will take several years to complete.

In about a fortnight or three weeks' time about 250 gun and mortar boats will be completed. They will be ranged near the northern shores of the Isle of Wight, in front of her Majesty's marine palace, Osborne, from which they will extend up in front of Ryde. Arrangements are making for steam-boat and other excursions, for the purpose of visiting this remarkable fleet.

An Admiralty circular has been issued stating that "it is their

An Admiralty circular has been issued stating that "it is their Lordships' desire that officers of the Navy should not wear beards or moustaches on board her Majesty's ships. By the regulations of the service men are expected to be properly shaved, and it is essential that a good example on this point should be set by the ir officers."

There is a rumour that, in order to relieve the Commanders' list of many old officers, and thus enable Sir Charles Wood to bring forward for employment a number of rising young men, a circular has been issued from the Admiralty to a certain number of commanders offering to place them, after the 1st of July, on the retired list of captains, with a half-pay of 10s. 6d. per diem.

half-pay of 10s. 6d. per diem.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received at head-quarters, Woolwich, from Sir Richard Dacres, commanding the Royal Artillery at the Camp before Sebastopol, in which he reports that seventeen companies of the siege train, consisting of 790 officers and men of the Royal Artillery Corps, would leave the Crimea for England shortly after the 5th ult. The Commandant is consequently ordered to prepare barrack accommodation for the men, who are detailed as follows:—The 2nd, 6th, 7th, and 8th companies of the 11th battalion; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th companies of the 12th battalion; the 4th company of the 2nd battalion, the 8th company of the 4th battalion, and the 1st company of the 5th battalion.

The Ganaral Soran Company have received orders to prepare

pany of the 4th battalion, and the 1st company of the 5th battalion.

The General Screw Company have received orders to prepare their four large ships—viz., the Aryo (No. 81), the Calcutta (No. 195), the Queen of the South (No. 195), and the Hydaspes (No. 87), for the reception of horses and troops. These ships are to be fitted to convey the following:—Calcutta, 26 officers, 140 men, and 160 horses; Aryo, 28 officers, 150 men, and 190 horses; and the Hydaspes and Queen of the South will each convey 28 officers, 120 men, and 200 horses. Each vessel will also have placed on board 10 tons of heavy and 200 tons of light stores. All four of these large ships will be ready at Southampton for the reception of their freight on the 3rd instant; but the company have only received information that the Argo and Hydaspes will receive full pay from that date.

The officer commanding the dépôt of the 22nd Regiment, at Chatham, has been directed to select a certain number of the non-commissioned officers of that corps to be transferred to the 2nd West India Regiment, where they will be appointed to the rank of company sergeant-majors. They are to proceed to the West Indies immediately to join that regiment.

An order has been received at Chatham garrison, from the HN order has been received at Chatham garrison, from the Horse Guards, directing that the non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the dépôts of the 74th Highlanders and 84th Regiment who have been instructed in the use and practice of the Enfield rife at the School of Musketry, Hythe, under Brevet-Major W. Justin M'Carthy, are to embark at Gravesend on Saturday (this day) in the Earl of Hardwicke, for the purpose of joining the head-quarters of their respective corres

In consequence of the interest felt by the Secretary of State for In consequence of the interest felt by the Secretary of State for War in the troops attached to the home stations acquiring a perfect knowledge of the use of the Enfield rifle before they are draughted to foreign stations, instructions have been conveyed to Colonel Henry Jervis, commanding the provisional battalion at Chatham, directing him to select a number of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates from depôts of regiments n the British establishment, and to hold them in readiness to proceed to the School of Musketry at Hythe, for the purpose of being instructed in rifle practice, as well as perfecting themselves in a thorough knowledge of that important weapon, in order to act as instructors to other troops.

THE War-office and Admiralty returns of desertions from the The War-office and Admiralty returns of desertions from the regular army, the militia, and the navy, just made up, show a large increase in the offences during the past month, the total number being 731—viz., 264 from the regular army, 320 from the militia, and 147 men from the Royal navy, including those from the marines. The defaulters from the regular army comprise 49 from the Land Transport Corps, 21 from the German and Swiss Legions, 15 from the Household Brigade, 15 from the Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners, 13 from cavalry regiments, 10 from the Medical Staff Corps, 10 from the East India Company's dépôt, at Warley, Essex, and the balance from infantry regiments of the line. Amongst the number of defaulters from the navy are one man and three boys, discharged with disgrace from the service.

On Friday (last week) Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley arrived at his residence, Craig Foot, Windermere, from the Black Sea. The

rived at his residence, Craig Foot, Windermere, from the Black Sea. The gallant commander was received with great applause at the Windermere Railway station; whence, seated in his carriage, he was drawn by fifty stout lads, amidst the shouts of the people, to Craig Foot, which was gaily decorated for the occasion; where the Admiral thanked the people for their enthusiastic welcome.

FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 31st January a grand Fancy-dress Ball was given by the Viscountess Stratford de Reddiffe, at the British Embassy at Pera. Great interest was attached to this fête from the diplomatic motives in which it originated, and from its being the first ball at which the Sultan has been present. It appears that a reconciliation having recently taken place between Lord Stratford de Redoliffe and Mehemet Ali Pacha, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, his Excellency called on the Grand Vizier, and made known his desire to obtain an audience of the Sultan. The audience, of course, was granted, and on the following day Lord Stratford went to the Imperial palace of Tcheregaun, where, in a private audience, he solicited the Sultan to honour the ball of the 31st with his presence. His Lordship based his request entirely upon political grounds and his arguments are based his request entirely upon political grounds, and his arguments were of such a nature that the Sultan could not well do otherwise than consent.

of such a nature that the Sultan could not well do otherwise than consent. Preparations on the grandest scale were made at the British Embassy for the reception of the Sovereign of Turkey.

The English artillery stationed at Galata Serail, which is close to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's residence, fired a Royal salute on the Sultan's arrival, and also on his departure. A guard of the 12th Lancers accompanied his Highness to the door of the Embassy; and the grand marble staircage leading to the ball-room was lined by a body of dismounted Lancers in full dress. The excellent band of the German Legion was stationed in one of the corridors; and the orchestra of the Italian Theatre, which was in the gallery in the ball-room, played the Turkish march and the French and English national airs whilst the Sultan proceeded slowly through the splendid saloons of the Embassy. Lord Stratford, accompanied by his secretaries and dragoman, all in full uniform, received the Sultan at the foot of the grand staircase, and accompanied him to a throne placed for him at the head of the ball-room. The panied him to a throne placed for him at the head of the ball-room. The French and English Ambassadors, with the whole corps diplomatique present, and the Turkish Ministers, stood in the vicinity of the throne. The ladies of the different Ambassadors and Ministers were then presented to his Highness

The Sultan looked on at the dancing with evident pleasure. The brilliant fancy dresses of the ladies showed off their charms to great effect. Those who had pretty feet wore the picturesque costumes of Spanish, Swiss, and Italian shepherdesses. These dresses were mixed up with the gorgeous uniforms of the military and diplomatists, and every varie romantic and grotesque attire, borrowed from history or the bal de Vop

When M. Thouvenel, the French Ambassador, paid his respects to the Sultan, his Majesty inquired if a ball were not to take place at the French Embassy in a few days, and on M. Thouvenel answering in the affirmative,



THE SULTAN PROCEEDING TO THE BALL GIVEN BY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

the Sultan said, in the most gracious way, that it was his wish to be present. It was thus that the Sultan, with a great deal of tact, managed to confer an equal compliment to both Embassies.

THE BALL AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

The Sultan, on the evening of February the 4th, accompanied by his Ministers and the chief officers of his household, arrived at the French Embassy shortly after eight o'clock, nearly an hour earlier than he was expected. The guns placed in the garden of the Embassy fired a Royal salute. The streets of Pera, through which the Sultan passed on his way from Tophana, were illuminated, chiefly with Chinese lanterns and variegated lamps, and the front of the Embassy was

brilliantly lit up with large oil lamps; and in different parts of the garden blue lights were kept burning, which flung a bright radiance over all around. The street leading to the gate of the Embassy and the avenue down to the entrance, were lined with French and Turkish troops. A party of dismounted Cuirassiers in full dress, with glittering helmets, and breast-plates, kept guard in the anteroom of the dancing saloon. A throne was placed at the further end of the ball-room, under the portrait of the Emperor. On each side of the throne was a glided column supporting candelabra containing numberless lights. The sultan, however, instead of sitting in the throne, sat in the dancing saloon; and, as at the British Embassy, seemed to look with great interest on the quadrilles, polkas, and waltzes, which took place immediately in front of

his Highness. The French and English Ambassadors stood beside him, and with the latter his Majesty talked a great deal. Amongst the Turkish Ministers, near the Sultan, was Reschid Pacha, who, though no longer in power, took his place immediately after Aali Pacha, the present Grand Vizier. During the absence of Aali Pacha at the Conferences to be held at Paris, his place will be filled by Mehemet Pacha, who was Grand Vizier about twelve months ago, and who was formerly Turkish Ambassador in London.

The ball-room and adjoining saloons were brilliantly illuminated, and the crowds of beautifully-dressed women, and of diplomatists, and military and naval officers in uniform, made the scene one of the most animated that can be imagined. Some of the Pachas were literally covered with em-



CHILDREN'S FANCY-DRESS BALL, GIVEN BY THE VISCOUNTESS STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY, AT PERA.

broidery. Baron Prokesch Osten, the Austrian Minister, wore a light blue uniform of a general officer, and the Prussian Minister, a white military uniform of the same grade. Lord Stratford de Redeliffe wore over his plendid uniform of Ambassador the red ribbon and insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath; and M. Thouvenel wore the Grand Cross of the Saviour of Greece and of the Iron Crown of Austria. There were but few English officers present. Amongst them was Lord George Paget, Lord Dunkellin, General Mansfield, and General Stokes, and Admiral the Hon. — Grey. Lady de Redeliffe wore a splendid tiara and necklace of brilliants.

The Sultan retired about eleven. During the time of his stay he seemed quite animated and happy. He was saluted by the guns in the garden as at his entry. The soldiers in the anteroom and along the whole line presented arms; and the crash of military music, and the acclamations of the crowd added to the excitement of the scene. Most of the Turkish Ministers stopped till late, and the young Turkish Beys who were present remained till the ball broke up at four o'clock in the

remained till the ball broke up at four o'clock in the morning.

Shortly after midnight the supper-room was thrown open, and was instantly invaded by an eager crowd, who found at the buffet a profusion of wines, and edibles, the variety and delicacy of which would have done honour to a Soyer.

There was a smoking apartment on the second floor, to which the lovers of chibouks and Turkish coffee re-

The French Embassy is situated on the declivity of a hill which overlooks the Propontis. If it be not impossible, it is at least dangerous, to descend the avenue from the main street of Pera to the entrance impossible, it is at least dangerous, to descend the avenue from the main street of Pera to the entrance of the Embassy. The Sultan came on horseback. From his palace of Tcheregaun to Tophana he passed in a caique, and from the latter place he rode to the Embassy. There are but very few carriages in Pera, from the difficulty and even danger of using them in the narrow and tortuous streets, or over the broken ways outside the town. Ladies go out in the evening in sedan-chairs preceded by a link-bearer, for the streets at night are as dark as they are ill-paved and dirty. The gentlemen walk, protected from the mud by high boots. As a sedan-chair can only contain one person, the number of them passing through the streets or blocking up the way on the night of an Embassy-ball is almost incredible to an inhabitant of civilised Europe. The scene in the hall and at the doors of an Embassy on a ball-night is as odd as can well be imagined. The swearing of the chairmen, the shouting of the link-boys, the occasional screams of an affrighted lady, together with a dingy crowd of servants in wild attire disentangling their masters from their mud-boots or squabbling as rival claimants for a pair of goloshes, form the astounding chaos through which the visitor has to pass before he finds himself in the presence of crescents and coronets, stars and ribbons, and all the strange ingredients of an Oriental ball-room.

CHILDREN'S FANCY-DRESS BALL, AT PERA.

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The Viscountess Stratford de Redeliffe gave a children's fancy-dress ball on the 22nd January, at the residence of the British Embassy. An interest attached to a children's ball in Constantinople unknown in the civilised countries in Europe. Were the 200 little creatures, who danced and laughed at Lady de Redeliffe's the other evening, to come in their every-day costume, the sight would still have been as varied as an elaborate fancy ball in England. There were real little Turks and real little Greeks, Albanians, Armenians, and Syrians, of every race. All were in their richest costumes, chattering each in their own tongue, and dancing after their own fashion. There were the children of diplomatists and of the French colony, dressed in every variety of picturesque costume, and speaking amongst them every language in Europe. Amongst those present were many names well known to the fashionable world in London.

MR. BARON BRAMWELL.

THE elevation of Sir George Bramwell to the seat in the Court of Exchequer vacated by Lord Wensleydale has given universal satisfaction to the profession and the public. Mr. Baron Bramwell's is one of the few instances of an unbroken career of success at the bar terminating in its



MR. BARON BRANWELL, THE NEW JUDGE, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

legitimate reward—a place on the Bench. It is understood that he did not receive a University education, and that he was engaged in a mercantile house before he embraced the profession of the law. He was called to the bar in May, 1838; and in a very short time acquired that reputation for knowledge of the law, uncessing attention to business; and largeness of view in relation to legal principles, which have rendered so distinguished the latter years of his continuance at the bar. On the Home Circuit, as well as in town he acquired that species of business which falls only into the hands of the best lawyers as contradistinguished from great advocates; such a class of business as led to the promotion to the judicial rank of Baron Parke, Justices Patteson, Alderson, Wightman, and Crompton, without having obtained the distinction which the appointment to be a Queen's Counsel confers; a style of business which is above that of the mere special pleader, and which of all others tends to elicit those qualities which go to make up what is technically called a "judicial mind." Mr. Bramwell long held that position at the bar which the profession understands by the term "a middle-man;" that is, the real support of the burden of a cause in all its bearings on evidence and legal requirements, for which purpose a "middle man" stands between the junior counsel and the leader—always ready in any difficulty that may arise, and prepared from the full stores of his knowledge to supply any deficiency. This position implies the possession of a large amount of chamber business of the very first class of importance. It necessarily leads to considerable employment in cases which are tried in the city of London, where the bar is thoroughly weeded, and only the best men are permitted to flourish. It is a common saying among lawyers that a London common jury is worth a dozen Westminster special juries; and it requires no ordinary powers and no ordinary knowledge of mercantile law to make anything of a figure before

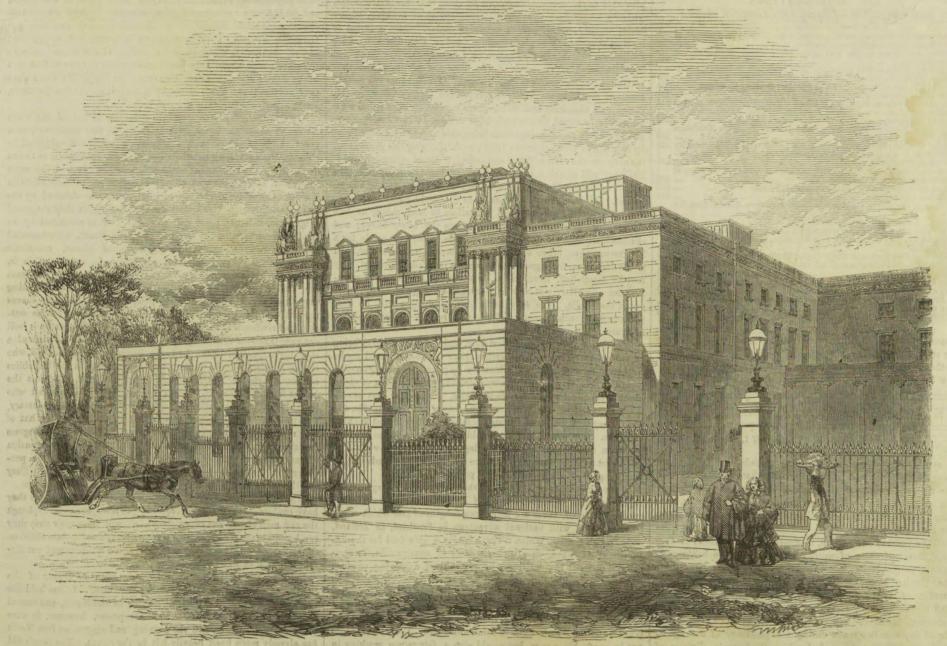
the acute and practised men of business who compose the acute and practised men of business who compose the legal tribunals during the sittings at nisi pries at Guildhall. From a very early period Mr. Bramwell stood among the foremost counsel in the causes in London, and at length, while still within the bar, obtained the lead in a great many causes. This, with his increasing reputation as a sound, skilful, and tactical, though not strong advocate, induced him, about three years ago, to take a silk gown; since which he has occupied a first-class place among the acknowledged leaders of the bar. His manner as a leading counsel was quiet and measured, but occasionally impressive, and his style of sepaking neat and correct. His name was always found in all the "heavy causes," at Westminster, in London, and on the Home Circuit. His appearance to argue the case of Baron Rothschild before a Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire whether that gentleman had forfeited his right to sit in Parliament because he had contracted for a loan, was a proof of the general opinion in the City of Mr. Bramwell's capabilities. He has also been not less distinguished as a law reformer than as a lawyer. He was an active member of the commission to inquire into the best means for simplifying the procedure of the Common Law Courts; and to him, in conjunction with Sir John Jervis, Mr. Baron Martin, and Mr. Justice Willes, the country owes the present comparatively simple and inexpensive process in actions at law, which has caused the Courts at Westminster to enter into formidable competition with the County Courts, as being, in many instances, the cheaper of the two. Being not only senior in rank as a Queen's Counsel, but senior, by two years, in standing at the bar, to Mr. Justice Willes, some surprise was caused by the latter being presented to the Bench first; but every one knew that Mr. Baron Bramwell's acquirements than he could have had in the less buy precincts of the Common Pleas. It has been somewhat jooularly said that Mr. Baron Bramwell will justify the expectations which the legal tribunals during the sittings at nisi prius at Guildhall. From a very early period Mr. Bramwell stood among the foremost counsel in the causes in Lon-

THE EXTERIOR OF THE NEW BALL-ROOM,

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

This is a handsome addition to the southern side of the main body of the Palace, projecting from the side known to the reader as the Diningroom front. The entire length of the building is seen in our Illustration. The throne end of the room abuts upon the garden. The elevation is neat, in the Italian style; the cornice is surmounted and decorated at intervals by roses. The front is relieved by a projection at each end, having two pillars each, and being surmounted by trophies at the angles. Five windows light this front. Above them there is a frieze, enriched with a scroll ornament, which gives a finish to the building, which would otherwise look plain. The height of this room externally cannot be less than fifty feet; whilst its length is more than one hundred and twenty feet. The basement floor is a large pile of offices of various kinds for domestic purposes. The whole of this side of the Palace from the Park front has lately been much improved by the addition of a new railing, with stone piers; and some of the open spaces have been planted with shrubs and evergreens.



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW BALL-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE

INDEPENDENT FREEMEN AND

THE INDEPENDENT FREEMEN AND ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,—The elevation of Sir Gilbert Heathcote to the Peerage being likely to cause a vacancy in the representation of your ancient borough. I beg to announce myself as a Candidate for the high honour of your suffrages at the next election.

I need not on this occasion when as tany length into the exposition of the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty to their fullest extent; and that, either of the consistency of the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty to their fullest extent; and that, either of the people.

I am a firm friend to Popular Education; and think it not only cheaper, but more just and more merciful, to spend the public money upon schools, that may prevent the growth of criminality, than upon prisons and penitentiaries, to punish it. I am an advocate for a further reform in our Parliamentary system, and to promotion by merit in all classes and ranks of the public service, not only in the Army and Navy, but in the civil and diplomatic professions, in order that disgrace may not befall the country in the eyes of the world, or that the disaster which springs from incompetency rather than dishonesty may not endanger our position as a leading Power in Europe. I am a friend of economy in all departments of the State; but would not carry economy in any one of them to such a point as to impair efficiency. I am also in favour of an equitable reconsideration of our whole system of taxation, in order that the revenues necessary to the support of the State and of the public credit may not be drawn from those unable to bear the burthen; and that in their collection they may not prevent the proper growth and exampsion of our trade and manufactures at home, and of our commerce with all parts of the world. I am in favour of justice to our Colonies, and of such a system of administration as shall make them a source of strength and not of weakness to the parent country.

While ready to support the Government in any well-considered and well

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, Milford House, Strand, London, Feb. 25th.

CALEND AR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 2.—4th Sunday in Lent. John Wesley died, 1791.

MONDAY, 3.—Boilean died, 1711. Otway born, 1651.

TUESDAY, 4.—Salsdin died, 1193.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—Battle of Barrosa, 1811. Dr. Parr died, 1825.

TBUESDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.

FEIDAY, 7.—Perpetua. Bank of England virtually stopped payment, 1797.

SATUEDAY, 8.—Raphael born, 1483. William III. died, 1702.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

Sunday. Monday		day.	Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.	Saturday.	
M m 0	h m 9 50	M h m 10 40	h m	M No Tide	h m 0 10	M h m 0 40	h m 1 10	h m 1 35	h m 2 0	M h m h m 2 20 2 45	M h m h m 3 5 8 25

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

THE railway competition, on which we animadverted in our last, came suddenly to an end on the very day that our remarks were before the public. This result, it is said, was brought about through the intervention of one or two anxious friends of the parties, who, finding a great deal in the propositions made on each side which might be combined or reconciled, and that the chairmen had gone beyond the point of negotiation, managed to put the views of each into a different clothing of words, and to induce the belligerents to sign the proposals they had drawn up.

The parties have agreed that Mr. Gladstone shall divide the traffic of all competing places, the Great Northern being treated as one interest, and the North-Western, Midland, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, as the other. traffic of any new line made during the pendency of the agreement, in the district affected by Mr. Gladstone's division of traffic, is to be treated as if no such line were in existence; in other words, the traffic of such line is to be accounted

is to last for fourteen years, with permission, however, for the three allied companies to terminate it at any time, in the event of the Great Northern Company invading their district, or of that district being infringed in any other manner. Under this agreement the Great Northern Company would appear to be bound over to keep the peace towards its rivals in the penalty of a recurrence of that competition which has threatened so large an amount of its revenue.

This settlement of differences was as unexpected as sudden, but therefore not the less welcome to the shareholders of the North-Western and Great Northern Companies. The chairman of the latter took credit for the agreement as a mere repetition of a proposition which he made some time ago. We understand that this statement is not exactly correct; but it matters little whether this be so or not since peace has been secured.

The competition ends to-day, after which the public will again have to pay the higher rates of fare which existed prior to the 1st of February. This fact is a conclusive answer to statements that the low fares were producing a larger income to the various companies, for we cannot suppose that, if this were the case, the companies would have been so anxious, as they apparently have become, to

bring about a peaceful solution of the quarrel.

This competition, which commenced suddenly, which has been conducted with great heat, as exhibited by the correspondence in the papers, and has ended as suddenly as it began, brings us to the very important question-important alike to the public and the shareholders-of the future policy of Parliament towards railways. Parliament has introduced competition in the construction of railways; but still it is now evident that, wherever combination is possible, competition is impossible. In fact, railway companies, though not so immediately amenable to those commercial laws which guide private undertakings, must, after all, be managed in reference to profit. Three hundred millions of money have been laid out, which produces an average return of little more than three per cent; and it is not to be supposed that the body of shareholders, who are the ultimate court of appeal in questions of dividend, will summit to the sacrifice of their property for the behoof of the public. We assert it as a principle, therefore, that all poor railways must be managed against the interests of the public; and that it is, therefore, not the interest of the public that railways should be poor. We point unhesitatingly to the experience of all those who travel upon railways which have paid a fair dividend in proof of the assertion that those railways have given a larger amount of accommodation, in quick trains, commodious carriages, reasonable fares, and low rates for goods, than has been found on unfortunate lines yielding little return to the ordinary stockholder. To a rich company the dread of losing a profitable return, and the vulnerability produced by high dividends, compel a liberality of management foreign to companies in desperate or decaying cir-It being conceded, then, that if the public cumstances. must have high-class accommodation, and if the working of railways must keep pace with the mechanical progress of the age, in speed and frequency of transit, railways must be made to pay a reasonable dividend—the question arises, how? We reply, clearly not by competition, but by combination. If Parliament has sanctioned three railways between two particular points, and if the shareholders have expended three capitals to give this triple accommodation, it is clear that the shareholders will not long submit to the evil of competition of working, superadded to the original evil of excessive outlay, where a fusion of receipts between the given points, and a fair division under arbitration, as in the case before us, one only carrying them, will save the working expenses of two lines out of three, and thus maximise the net profit to be obtained. Granted that the certain result of all railway working in competition is to produce combination, and that fares and rates, where competing lines exist, must ultimately be equal, be the scale high or low, it is clear that the public obtains no advantage from being able to reach the same point by any one of three separate roads, each charging the same fares, running in the same time, and offering equal accommodation. Railways will combine, then, of necessity, because that fair return which the shareholder insists upon can only be secured by such a system. All the Acts of Parliament in the world, passed in a commercial country, cannot compel capitalists to lend money at less than the current rate of interest (witness the usury laws); and shareholders will not permanently provide great iron roads for a less return than other analogous investments would present. In particular cases, from gross extravagance or mismanagement, they may be compelled, nevertheless, to submit to a less rate of remuneration; but they will always be struggling to get more and more out of the public. The only limit to their charges will be that produced by reduction of traffic, consequent upon excessive fares

Combination, then, being inevitable, and that combination being in the most rigid form, the question arises whether it would not be far better to legalise that combination by permitting amalgamation on reasonable terms, the country obtaining some revision of rates, or other practical advantage, as the price. It is clear that money is to be made from combination in the way of developed traffic, and that money is to be saved through combination by reduced working expenses. Railways, therefore, could afford to give to the country, in return for the permission to do legally what they now do illegally, and will continue to do, some portion of those advantages which legalised combination would present to them.

It must be recollected, also, that though the railway system, as regards all the important towns of England, may be said to be amply completed, there are many long lengths of line which might be constructed with national advantage in Scotland, in Ireland, and through central Wales. There is also a wide field for the extension of railways, on a different scale of construction, in agricultural districts remote from these means of conveying produce to market. Such railways should be made at a cost not exceeding some £5000 per mile; the trains upon them should run at slow speeds, with frequent stoppages; and they would, in fact, be used as means of collecting traffic from the intervening districts to be poured along the main lines of communication. These lines would not be profitable per se, but would give a fair return working in connection with the general system. It might be then for the interest of the country in permitting amalgamation also to attach for as part of the common fund for division. The agreement to the permission the compulsion to spend a reasonable amount of

additional capital in filling up particular districts with these new railways. The condition might be enforced gradually, and in such a manner as not to press too hardly upon the companies concerned.

If, however, the policy of Parliament and the public is to centre in an attempt to reduce the profits of railways, which at present are below the commercial standard-at a standard, in fact, which, if existing ab origine, would have prevented that extension altogether-are we likely to have the accommodation of the public improved, to find that railways are extendable, or to secure from their wise and liberal use the whole of the advantages which their construction might lead us to anticipate?

THE excitement on the Slavery question in the United States seems to be increasing in violence; but, as long as it is confined to discussion, which "blows off" the elements of explosion, probably only good will come of it. Our efforts, therefore, to assist in making manifest the extinction which awaits slavery may lessen in the planters the desire to retain an institution now plainly injurious to themselves, and of which the preservation for a long period is impossible, and may moderate in their opponents a righteous but exuberant zeal to hasten its end by irritating political attacks more likely to impede than promote the noble object in view. In the comparative progress of the slave and free states, as partially represented by the following figures copied from the "American Almanack for 1855," will be found, we think, irrefragable evidence of the future fate of slavery :-

Total Free Population.

Free States. Slave States. in 1840 ... 9,654,855 ... 7,290,719 ... 18,434,559 ... 6,419 in all the States.
... 2,482,634
... 3,200,605 Total. 19,428,218 23,047,315 Decr. 878,568 Increase 3,779,694 Incr. 717,971 Incr. 3,619,097

Thus, while the total increase of population in the ten years was a little more than 182 per cent, the increase of the free population in the free states was above 39 per cent; the increase of the slaves was nearly 29 per cent, and the decrease of the free population in the slave states was above 13 per cent. In the ten years there was a decrease of knowledge-gaining power in the slave states of more than one-eighth, and an increase in the same power in the free states of considerably more than one-third. The slaves receive no increase from abroad; the increase is all bred in the States. The free population is continually receiving an increase by immigration. It has been computed by an American authority that more than one-fourth of the present free population, or 5,600,000 out of, say, 20,000,000, consist of immigrants and their descendants, arrived in the States since 1830. In little more than twenty years, therefore, the increase of free persons from abroad has amounted to almost twice the number of the whole slave population. This numerical increase is accompanied by an increase in power, by increase of knowledge, and the development of intellect, denied to the slave-so that the total influence of the free population in comparison to that of the slave population is augmenting in a compound ratio. It is augmenting even more rapidly than this comparison of a combination of numbers and intellect shows. In some slave states there are certain towns which are increasing very rapidly. St. Louis, for example, in Mississippi. The population in the ten years ended with 1850 increased 172.7 per cent; but of the total population, 77,860, only 37,051 were born in the States, and 40,114 were natives of foreign countries. These immigrants are the principal source of the wealth of the town; they are Germans, English, Irish, mechanics, artisans, and merchants; and all these, with all the free population of the other towns in the slave states, ought to be deducted from the number of free men in the slave states interested in slavery. In St. Louis there were only 2656 slaves; and it is not by them, but by the free Germans, Irish, and free Americans, that the town thrives.

The success of a free population in the towns of the slave states, of which St. Louis is an example, is very important, as a proof of the power of such a population, when not subjected to slave institutions, against which they protect themselves, to thrive in the midst of slavery. It is the more remarkable and the more important, inasmuch as in all the old slave states there exists in the agricultural districts a free white population-debased by the slave institutions in which they share, and of which they are proud -ignorant, indolent, poor, and miserable. It is estimated by an American author that the free whites of the South, not connected with the ownership or management of slaves, constitute three-fourths of the whole white population in them. This is, we believe, an exaggeration; but of them at least ten per cent are unable to read and write; and this portion, obtaining very low wages, and having no companionship with the slaves nor share in the property of their masters, withdraw to the outskirts of civilisation, or squat on the land deserted, because it will not pay taxes-a common occurrence in the South-and lead a semi-barbarous life. Like the lower classes of Spanish origin, who occupy in relation to the Indians and their masters in the Republics of South America a kindred condition, they sink to almost the lowest level of humanity. In every way slavery debases all who are subjected to the institutions and practices it makes necessary. and in every way it lessens their power in comparison to that of free men. The existence of slavery is incompatible with progress in knowledge, with inventions in the arts, and with the extension of manufactures; and the progress of these carries with it a provision for the gradual and certain extinction of slavery. They are the great means of creating wealth, and the only means nourishing and sustaining an increasing population; and, as they have enabled—or, we may say, forced—the European races to plough the red man almost out of existence, so will they, now that they are brought into a conflict with slavery, "machine" it into oblivion. There can be no rational ground to fear the ultimate and not dis-

Political power, indeed, has hitherto been in favour of the South, which is united and moves as one man. It has held the balance betwixt all the political parties in the North, and turned them to its own purposes. Political power, however, is sure to follow social power, and the growing and aggressive free North has already made itself heavily felt in the South. The South did not begin the political contest. It originated with the North, properly desirous of extirpating slavery. Each federal state had originally an equal right to share in the unoccupied land which

tant triumph of free labour.

formed the dominion of the United States. Every limitation of that right in the slave states, demanded and obtained by the free states, was an aggression, however much required by humanity. The Missouri compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law were, on this principle, political obstacles thrown by the South in the way of the aggressive North-The opposition to the election of Mr. Banks, a Republican and a Freesoil man, which kept the House of Representatives unorganised for nine weeks, was, on its part, an ineffectual attempt to arrest the further aggression of the North. The present Congress was elected under the influence of the excitement arising out of the contest between free labour and slavery, and the former obtained a majority in the House of Representatives-This majority bent its whole strength to elect Mr. Banks Speaker; the South bent its whole strength to oppose him; and from December the 4th till the 2nd ult. the contest, by the aid of stragglers from both sides voting for several nominees, while the Constitution required the Speaker to be elected by an absolute majority of the members present, was kept alive. It was then, by restricting the candidates, decided in favour of Mr. Banks, and thus was consummated by far the greatest, if not the first, political victory ever achieved in the States by the advocates of free labour. Only a few years have elapsed since petitions for the abolition of slavery were scornfully rejected by Congress, and the party of the abolition is now the majority. The great increase, then, of social power we have noticed is already followed by a great increase of political power, an additional element of hope that slavery is waning and will come to an end.

Mr. James Freeman, of Birmingham, a gentleman who has devoted much time and attention to the study of questions connected with Bankruptcy Administration, has called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to certain provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Bill, now before Parliament, which appear to be of a highly objectionable nature. When that bill comes into operation a large increase will, no doubt, take place in the number of Joint-Stock Companies, for the purpose of carrying on certain branches of trade now confined to private firms; and it is generally supposed that many of these undertakings will end in failure from want of business knowledge. Ordinary people would suppose that the prospect of such a result under the best possible circumstances would be bad enough, without any additional aggravation; but the framers of the Joint-Stock Companies Bill are not content with that. It appears from certain clauses of the proposed measure that, in case of failure, or stoppage from any other cause, these new companies are to be wound up in the Court of Chancery; and that new officers, somewhat fancifully termed "official liquidators," are to be appointed for the purpose of discharging, in their behalf, the services now rendered by official assignees in bankruptly.

Now, considering that the Court of Chancery has quite enough on its hands already, as all the world knows, and that the official staff of the present Bankruptcy Court is nearly twice as numerous as the business of the Court requires, such a change as the one proposed seems most unwarrantable. A number of reasons are given by Mr. Freeman to show how much better it would be to leave the winding-up of such companies to the Bankruptcy Court, of which the following are well worthy of serious attention :-

The Courts of Bankruptcy are situated in all the great centres of population and business, so that creditors, solicitors, and other parties can conveniently give their personal attention to any proceedings in which they are interested. This accommodation would be entirely withdrawn by confining the official transactions to London, and the effect would be that everything would have to be done through the agency of London solicitors, a course which would lead to continual error and delay.

to te done through the sgency of London solicitors, a course which would lead to continual error and delay.

The trading classes are now well acquainted with the details of Bankruptcy adjudication, and can avail themselves of its assistance without delay and without the liability of indefinite expenses and complications; whereas few people are acquainted with the details of Chancery proceedings; and such is the general opinion of their uncertainty, cost, and duration, that few would voluntarily enter upon them for the partial and uncertain recovery of a bad debt. Bankruptcy proceedings are prompt, decisive, public, and final; while Chancery proceedings are tardy, indecisive, liable to constant reopening and interruption, comparatively secret, and extremely difficult to be brought to a conclusion.

In Bankruptcy there is no difficulty respecting parties to a suit. Beyond proving their debts, creditors are not required to take any part in the proceedings, and no other notices are required than those in the Gazette. Whereas, in Chancery, every one must appear through his solicitor; and frequent interruption occur through death, absence, irregularities as to service of notice, and other similar causes.

The Court of Bankruptcy is accessible to the public; its transactions are

The Court of Bankruptcy is accessible to the public; its transactions are always open to the examination of those interested; and there is, consequently, little danger of error, and still less of default. Whereas, in Chancery, it is a most impossible to learn the progress of a case until its conclusion; and then it may happen that numerous errors have been committed which no one has the power to correct.

In Bankruptcy the business proceeds in a uniform and regular course, without any other interruption than that arising from its own difficulty; while in Chancery every one who possesses an equitable right may interrupt the proceedings, and can employ it as a means of occasioning delay and expense, and can easily use it for purposes of extortion.

This is not a mere technical question, or one affecting a limited class of persons. It comes home to the business and interests of the whole community.

A TRUE HERO.—On the night of the 31st Jan. the packet from Dover to Calais, after experiencing very heavy weather, was unable, in consequence of the continued violence of the storm, to enter the port of Calais. Two English travellers on board expressed great anxiety to catch the train for Paris, and insisted on being allowed to land. For this purpose they got into a small boat, with three sailors. The boat had scarcely left the ship's side when she was capsized by a tremendous sea, and the whole five were precipitated into the waves. An English gentleman, who had remained on deck, immediately took off his coat and sprang into the sea, and, at the imminent hazard of his own life, succeeded in reaching two of the unfortunate passengers, and brought them safely to the ship's ladder. He was himself assisted upon deck, little or none the worse-the wetting excepted-for his gallant exploit. On turning round he saw the other three persons struggling in the water, or holding on to the sides of the boat. Once more, in the coolest manner possible, he leaped into the sea, and succeeded, to the admiration of all board, in rescuing them. Thus the whole five were saved. The gentleman, with a modesty as rare as it was noble, refused to give his name, insisting that he had merely done his duty. The circumstances were made known in Calais in the morning; and when the passengers landed, the authorities of the town presented themselves to thank the hero of the adventure, and to demand his passport. The passport, on being produced, bore the name of Lieute-rant-General Sir Stephen Lakeman. The public will remember this gallant soldier in connection with the Kaffir War—for his services in which he received the honour of knighthood. They will also remember his name in connection with the war on the Danube, and his successful maintenance of the rights of the Sultan in the Principalities, when he was Governor of the town of Bucharest. Sir Stephen holds the rank of Lieutenant-General in the service of the Sultan, under the title of Mazhar Pacha. We learn from Calais that the Société de Seccuis Mutuel, of the Department of the Seine, a Society instituted

for the Protection of Lives from Shipwreck, has just named him one of its Honorary Presidents, and forwarded him its gold medal, together with a diploma of membership,—the latter bearing date the 15th of February. The true hero in war is the true hero in peace. All experience teaches this; and the brilliant example of Sir Stephen Lakeman affords another and striking instance of it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE .- On Wednesday last the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner Lord Elgin and a distinguished party of commercial and other gentlemen, chiefly connected with the American and Canadian trades, members of the House of Commons, and of the Corporation and the Coopers' Company, to meet the American Minister, previous to his departure from this country. Mr. Buchanan, having received an invitation from her Majesty to dine at Buchingham Balley. Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, was not present at the Lord Mayor's

Society of Ancient Britons .- The hundred and forty-first anniversary festival of this excellent society will be celebrated this evening (Saturday), in Freemasons' hall, Great Queen-street, in aid of the funds of the Welsh Charity School; the Hon. R. W. Clive, M.P., in the chair. The musical attractions will include a melody by Miss L. E. L. Williams, "the Welsh Nightingale," and performances by Mr. Ellis Roberts on the here. Roberts on the harp.

williams, "the Welsh Nightingale," and performances by Mr. Ellis Roberts on the harp.

STAR CLUB.—The first meeting of the members of this club for the present Session was held on Wednesday last, at Fenton's Hotel. Present:—Mr. Wickham, M.P.; Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P.; Major Reed, M.P.; Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. Steel, M.P.; Mr. Lee, M.P.; Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; Mr. Objevira, M.P.; Mr. Lee, M.P.; Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. Robelock, M.P.; Mr. Objevira, M.P.; Mr. John M. Dure, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, Mr. George Powell, &c.

Conversazions.—On Wednesday Sir Roderick Murchison, Director-General of the Geological Survey, gave his first soirée for the season, at his mansion in Belgrave-square. The conversazione was brilliantly attended; the company including many of the leading fellows and members of the principal scientsfic societies of the metropolis and several distinguished savans from the Continent. Among the objects of interest upon the tables were some remarkably fine Silurian fossils, several geological models and maps, and other novelties.

The Central Farmeer's Club.—"The form of agreement best calculated to give a stimulus to agricultural improvement," is the subject for discussion by this club on Monday next, and an animated debate may be expected. The recent correspondence between the Duke of Northumberland and his best tenant, Mr. Wetherall, which ended in Mr. Wetherall resigning his farm rather than sign an agreement for an annual tenancy, full of pains and penalties, foolish and unjust restrictions, will give more than ordinary interest to the discussion. The proceedings for enlarging the basis of the Central Club with the view of establishing it in a club-house near one of the principal thoroughfares, are progressing most favourably; and there is little doubt but that before the end of the year what may be called the "middle class" of the agricultural interest will have, at a very low rate of subscription, an establishment worthy of their numbers and social importance. At present they ha

respondent.

Administrative Reform—Marylebone Meeting.—A meeting of the friends of the Administrative Reform Association was held on Tuesday night, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards-street, Porlman-square. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by Mr. Jacob Bell; and on the platform we observed Dr. Challice, Mr. Nicholay, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Daly, Mr. D'Iffanger, and several other leading men of the district. The chairman in opening the proceedings said the parties most interested in removing the existing abuses, and who had the most power to remove them, were the public; and therefore their continuance rested with the public. The object of the meeting was, in the first place, to point out that in the administration of the affairs of the country there are abuses of a very grevious nature; secondly, to trace these abuses to their source; and, thirdly, to show that the public have the remedy in their own hands. The association had no desire to embarrass the present, but to put an end to a system which had been carried on by all Governments. The only mode of obtaining a remedy for the evils complained of was by public opinion acting on the House of Commons, and an alteration in the mode of administering the affairs of the country. After adverting to the gross mismanagement of the army in the Crimea and other blunders, he said it had frequently been asked, "What is the use of the Administrative Reform Association, and how will it remove the evils complained of?" Its definite object was to inquire into and investigate the inefficiency, dishonesty, and corruption which existed in the public opartments of the State (Hear). The association was a medium for the expression of public opinion, and only required to be backed up by the country to become most efficient (Hear, hear). The association had already produced considerable effect. Many of its principles had already been adopted by the present Government, and he had no doubt that if the presvered a great reform would be the result (Cheers). Dr. Challice ne ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM-MARYLEBONE MEETING .- A meeting

Termination of the Recent Railway Competition, — On Wednesday last notice was given by the Great Northern, the London and North-Western, the Midland, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Liacolnshire Railway Companies respectively, that the low fares between London and various places on the two north routes, which have been in operation on the Great Northern line since the 1st inst., and on the Midland and London and North-Western about a week previous to that date, will be discontinued on Saturday (to-day). Since the announcement of the settlement of the matters in dispute between the rival companies, and the approaching cessation of the low fares to the metropolis, there has been a great rush to the cheap trains at Bradford, Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Doncaster, and other places; and the Great Northern officials have had to provide two trains instead of one in the morning; but many persons have, notwithstanding, been left behind at those stations where additional carriages are not kept in readiness.

Births and Deaths in London.—The returns of the London TERMINATION OF THE RECENT RAILWAY COMPETITION. -

additional carriages are not kept in readiness.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—The returns of the London registrars continue to show a very satisfactory state of the public health. In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths of 1062 persons—viz., 541 males and 521 females—were registered. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1200, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1320. Hence the deaths returned last week were less by 258 than would have occurred in the present population under the average rate of mortality at this period of the year. Last week the births of 885 boys and 933 girls—in all 1818 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1554.

SINGULAR CASE.—In the Prerogative Court, on Saturday last, SINGULAR CASE.—In the Prerogative Court, on Saturday last, the case of "Corley v. Campbell" was argued at some length. It was a question as to the validity of a marriage between Mrs. Campbell, 81 years of age, formerly of Norwich, and Mr. John Corley, of Gray's Inn, barrister, some thirty years herjunior. Mrs. Campbell's son challenged the grant of administration of his mother's effects to Mr. Corley, and insisted that no legal marriage had taken place. Mr. Corley contended that the marriage was real, and that it was contracted in a legal manner at the registrar's office in Marylebone-lane, London, on 20th June, 1850. Mrs. Corley died on 11th January, 1851. The Court, after a careful review of the evidence, held that the evidence of the marriage was abundantly clear, and must be held to be valid. Under the circumstances, the Court pronounced for the marriage, and decreed administration to Mr. Corley as the husband of the deceased, and condemned Mr. Campbell in the sum of £150 nomine expensarum.

St. Pancras Workhouse.—During the past month Dr. Bence St. Pancras Workhouse.—During the past month Dr. Bence Jones, accompanied by one of the inspectors under the Poor-law Board, has been making a searching investigation into the condition of the above workhouse and the general treatment of the poor. Dr. Jones, in his report, describes the state of the workhouse to be highly unsatisfactory. There are 300 more in the house than there were in 1846. The wards are described as being offensive, and almost without ventilation. One sleeping apartment is described as a cellar, where fifteen persons sleep. There was no chimney in the room, and no means of ventilation except one small window in the door. The arrangement for the administration of outdoor relief is depicted as most defective. As many as 900 are sometimes relieved in one day. At half-past five o'clock as many as 150 still remain unrelieved. They had no food all day, and many of

them stated that they did not expect any until seven o'clock. Dr. Jones adds, "I cannot sufficiently strongly express the opinion I have formed of the evils which result from the cold, wet, foul air, and fasting, which the poor endure. While endeavouring to obtain outdoor relief they are exposed to disease, and even to death."

EURGLARY WITH VIOLENCE.—On Sunday evening the house of Mr. Knott, Walworth-road, was entered by burglars, who attempted to murder the servant girl. Mr. and Mrs. Knott had gone to church at six o'clock, the servant remaining at home. It was during their absence that the three burglars, by the aid of skeleton keys, effected an entrance: two of them seized the girl and held her down, while the third ransacked the house. Before leaving the house with their booty they struck the girl a severe blow on the neck causing a serious wound. On Mr. Knott's return three medical men were sent for, who dressed the girl's wound, which is not expected to prove fatal. The robbers had taken a considerable sum of money as well as several articles of value. This daring robbery is supposed to have been perpetrated by three ticket-of-leave convicts who were recognised by a constable while speaking to the girl in the street some days before. In their hurry to decamp they left in the lock of the door the skeleton key with which they effected their entrance into the house.

MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning last a man named George Brown was stopped on Tower-hill, while returning homeward, by a woman and two men, robbed, and, on resisting, knocked on the head with a life-preserver with such force as to break the skull and occasion death within a few hours. The man was discovered by a policeman lying upon the pavement near the Crooked Billet public-house, Sparrow-corner, in a state of insensibility. When found his pockets were turned inside out. He was removed as soon as possible to the London Hospital; but, notwithstanding every attention, he died in the afternoon at four o'clock, having never recovered his senses. He had been spending the evening with some friends, and was on his way home when a female stopped him at the corner of the Minories. He was rather inebriated at the time, and while in conversation with the woman the two men, who appeared to have been lying in wait, rushed on him, and one of them knocked him down with a life-preserver. They then rified his pockets and decamped. Considerable alarm has been occasioned in the neighbourhood in consequence of the occurrence, coupled with the fact of the dreadful prevalence of crime at the present moment, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the country. A post mortem examination of the body has since taken place, and from the medical evidence adduced it appeared that death had evidently been caused by a blow, but whether that blow originated from violence or from any other cause it was impossible to say. An inquest was held on Tuesday, and after a lengthened investigation the jury returned a verdict that the deceased "died from congestion of the brain, but how caused they had no legat evidence to prove." MURDER AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- About half-past two o'clock

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE SURREY THEATRE.—On Saturday evening a loud disturbance near the stage-door of the Surrey Theatre was heard by the audience, which, being accompanied by a cry of "Murder!" caused some little confusion and no little alarm in the house. Mr. Creswick, who was on the stage, addressed the audience, and stated that the confusion was owing only to one of the scene-shifters having taken too much to drink, and the performance proceeded as usual. On subsequent inquiry, however, it turned out that a man named Quennell, a cousin of a man of the same name who was executed for murder a few years ago, had attempted to murder William Hurcum, one of the scene-shifters in the theatre. The two men had had a quarrel that day, and from words they had come to blows. Quennell had been overheard saying that he would do for Hurcum, if he should hang for it, as his cousin had done. In the evening, shortly after Hurcum had entered the long room, near the green-room, Quennell came behind him and struck him over the head and other parts of the body with a heavy piece of iron. Fortunately, there were several persons at hand, who wrested the deadly weapon from him, but not till he had inflicted such injuries on Hurcum as rendered him unable to appear in court on Monday, when Quennell was brought up for examination. The case was, therefore, remanded till next week. ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE SURREY THEATRE .- On Saturday

THE PEACE CONFERENCES-CONCLUSION OF AN ARMISTICE.

The Conferences were opened on Monday, and a most important piece of business transacted—viz., the conclusion of an armistice between the belligerent parties, to last till the end of March—which armistice, howbelligerent parties, to last till the end of March—which armistice, however, is not to extend to such naval operations as the Western Powers may deem necessary for the maintenance of their blockade on the Russian ports, whether in the Baltic or Black Sea, or the Sea of Azoff. Though the utmost secrecy will be observed as to what passes within the Conference-room, yet, an armistice being a sort of fait accompli, the circumstance of the conclusion of such an arrangement, being, besides, important to merchants and men of business, has been allowed to transpire.

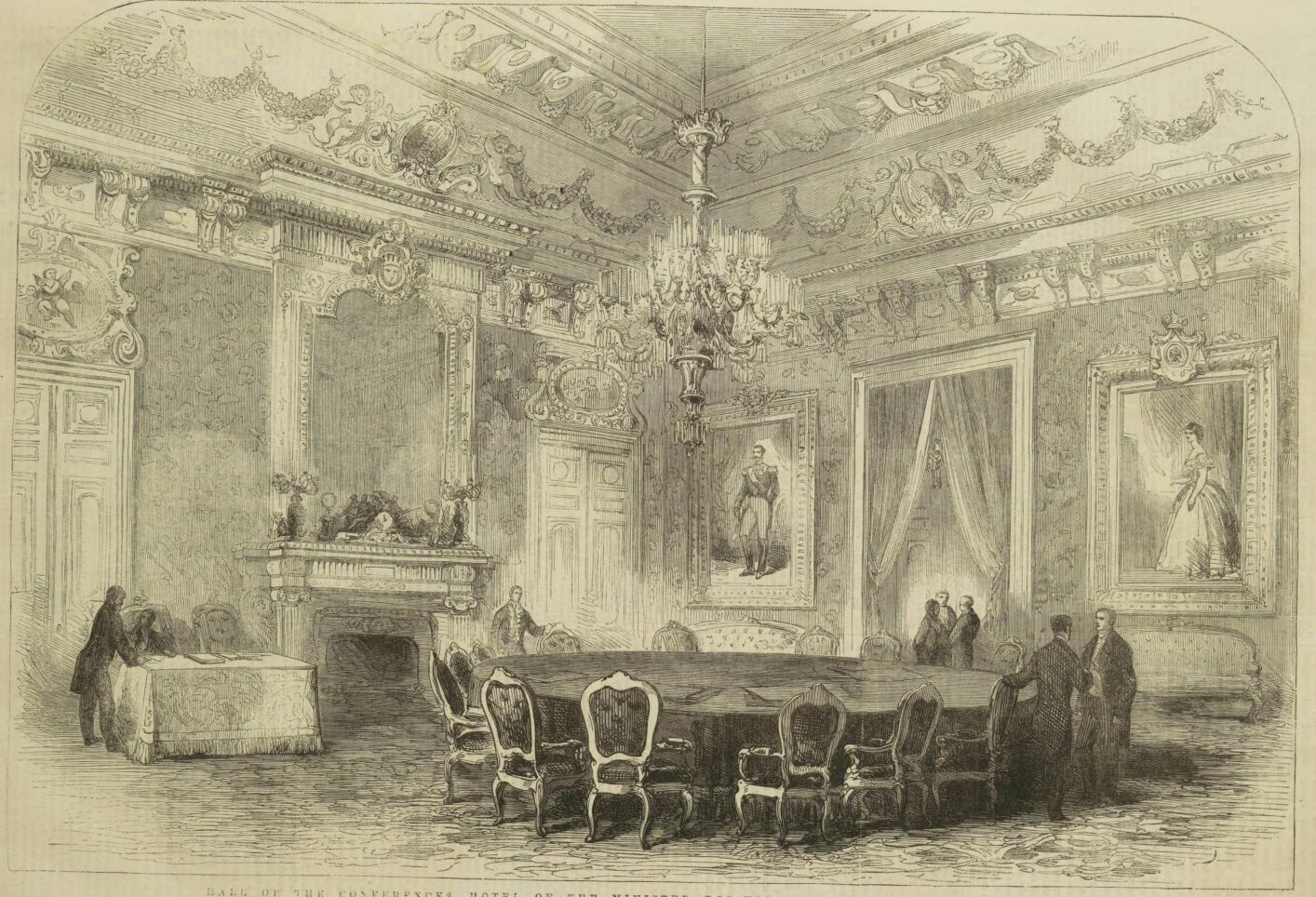
The Plenipotentiaries, all of whom were in their usual morning dress, assembled at half-past one at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Sardinian Envoys arrived first, at three minutes past one, both in a brougham. Then came the two Turkish diplomatists in a very handsome carriage. A few minutes afterwards arrived simultaneously a brougham and a closed calèche bearing the Representatives of England and Austria. The Russian Plenipotentiaries came at a quarter-past one. Count

and a closed caleche bearing the Representatives of England and Austria. The Russian Plenipotentiaries came at a quarter-past one. Count Orloff, though almost sixty-nine, seems scarcely to have passed fifty. His hair, though grey, is abundant, and the firmness of his step is in contrast with the somewhat feeble air of the Baron de Brunnew. It was noticed that he ascended the staircase at a run. There was no guard of honour to receive the diplomatists, and the ordinary duty at the Foreign-office was discharged by a company of the 12th Chasseurs-ipied. The crowd was not considerable at their arrival, but gradually increased towards three o'clock, forming a line to the Pont de la Concorde, to await their departure, which took place about four o'clock. The hall of the Ambassadors, where the Conferences are held, is hung with crimeon satin, and decorated with two magnificent portraits of the Emperor and Empress. It is separated from the Minister's private room by an apartment known as that of the attachés on duty. The Conference table occupies the middle of the hall, and twelve chairs are ranged round it. A second table is for the use of the secretary to the Conferences, and a third for the Plenipotentiaries, when any one of them may require to write apart. The eleven diplomatists take their seats to the right and left of Count Walewski, the president—not in the alphabetical order of their kingdoms, according to the precedent of the Congress at Vienna of

a third for the Fleinpotentiaries, when any one of them may require to write apart. The eleven diplomatists take their seats to the right and left of Count Walewski, the president—not in the alphabetical order of their kingdoms, according to the precedent of the Congress at Vienna of 1814—but in the order in which they were presented to the Emperor of the French. So that the seats to the right are occupied by Lord Clarendon, Count Buol, Count Cayour, Count Orloff, and Aali Pacha; and those to the left by Lord Cowley, Baron Hubner, the Marquis Pes de Villamarina, the Baron de Brunnow, and Mehemed-Djemil-Bey. M. Benedetti, director in the political section of the department of Foreign Affairs, assisted by a sub-director, has been appointed to act as Secretary. Count Walewski gave a grand dinner on Monday evening to the Plenipotentiaries on the occasion of the opening of the Congress. All the Ministers of Napoleon III., the great officers of the Crown, the Governor of the Invalides, the Préfect of the Seine, and M. Benedetti, were among the guests. At dessert Count Walewski proposed as a toast, "A happy issue to the negotiations this day opened."

In the evening there was a concert, for which 700 cards of invitation were issued. The Princess Mathilde and Prince Napoleon honoured the Minister with their presence. The splendid salons of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs blazed with light on this occasion. The concert, conducted by M. Alary, with Mesdames Frezzoluni and Borghi Mamo, and MM. Mario, Graziani, and Zucchini, for performers, took place in the drawing-room, which contains the statue of the present Emperor. This room, not being large enough for the whole company, was almost entirely filled with ladies, and all the doorways opening from the neighbouring rooms were thronged with eminent personages. During the evening the Salon des Ambassadeurs, where the Congress is held, which was thrown open to the guests, was inspected in every part with the utmost curiosity. At the Congress table the names of the different

The second sitting of the Congress did not take place on Wednesday, as had been expected. This fact has given rise to a variety of rumours, none of which are worthy of credence. It was known before the Conferences opened that the sittings would not follow each other consecutively day opened that the sittings would not follow each other consecutively day after day; and that two, three, and perhaps more days might very probably intervene between two sittings. Neither are these sittings fixed beforehand for particular days in each week. They depend a good deal on the progress of the negotiations, and are determined by the Plenipotentiaries themselves. The Constitutionnel was therefore mistaken in saying that the Congress would invariably meet three times a week. The members do not know till the close of each sitting the particular day or hour at which the next will be held.



HALL OF THE CONFERENCES, HOTEL OF THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AT PARIS - ("ME PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE this week continue our Illustrations from this the first Exhibition of the Pictorial Season. Our third Illustration is "The Picture of Innocence," by Mr. Alfred Corbould -a picture that tells its own story, and has a touch, both in conception and execution, of Sir Joshua about it. "The Picture of Innocence" is Mr. Alfred Corbould's solitary contribution to the Exhibition.

Our fourth and last Illustration (for this week) is by a well-known favourite with the public, Mr. G. Lance, to whose talents we have frequently sought to do justice in this paper. He calls it "The Stricken Mallard;" and, as it shows him in a new light, so does it exemplify the skill he possesses for any branch of the art he is still cultivating to the satisfaction of his many admirers.

Mr. Lance's subject reminds us of an anecdote of Mr. Ruskin's hero, the late Mr. J. M. W. Turner, the distinguished landscape-painter. Mr. Turner's father (a barber, in Coventgarden) inflicted on his son that long alphabet of Christian names which troubled the painter throughout his life. Why he had so many he never knew-and one he could never spell satisfactorily. Generally, he described his second initial as Mallord, now and then as Mallard. To a friend who had been teasing him about his superfluous names he replied by letter, in which he drew his second initial as the mallardgiving a representation of the bird, and to this spelling he continued to adhere.

Our remaining Illustrations will appear in an early Supplement.

When the British Institution Catalogues sank from a quarto shape into an octavo shape a Royal Academician remarked, with as much malice as meaning, that the interest and value of the Exhibition had sunk in the same degree. The change in the size of the Catalogue was called for, and the reduction in the price, from one shilling to sixpence, was still more unmistakably demanded. But there was no public demand for the falling off of the quality and importance of the pictures composing the annual collections.

The decline of the British Institution as a gallery for the sale of the works of living British artists is mainly attributable, we take it, to



"THE PICTURE OF INNOCENCE," -- PAINTED BY ALFRED CORBOULD .-- FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

the fact that when the Institution was started it was almost the only public channel then open to artists for the sale of their works. Dealers in pictures were not then very numerous—patrons, indeed, were very

rare. Now dealers are as plentifu as blackberries; and no artist of name has any reason to complain that he is without patrons, purchasers, or commissions. The noble race of Arundels and King Charleses that gave birth nearly 200 years after their time to a Vernon and Sheepsbanks progeny of sensible and libera! patrons, and to men like Agnew and Grundy and Gambart, has now spread a liking for art throughout the whole length and breadth of Great Britain. The British Institution is, therefore, less a necessity than it was when first opened on the 18th of January, 1806-now fifty years ago. It has done good service in its day, and its usefulness will be duly recorded in every book of any value that chronicles the history of art in this country.

Photographs of Soldiers and Trophies from this Crimea.—We have been favoured with the inspection of a very interesting series of photographs recently taken by Mr. Mayall, for her Majesty, at Woolwich. First is a group of two figures, representing Sergeant McKown and Corporal Murphy, the two soldiers who were intrusted with the care of the Crimean trophies for conveyance to England. Her Majesty, on the occasion of her visit to Woolwich, graciously conversed with the brave fellows—congratulating them upon their return unwounded, and asking a number of questions as to the service they had seen, engagements in the field, &c. Nothing could be more gratifying or touching than the pleasure evidently given and received by their brief narratives, recalling as they did the glories and dangers of the Alma. Inkerman, and the trenches. A group of five figures represents artillerymen who have been deprived of the use of arms, legs, &c., while others have lost their limbs entirely. A group of four shows a sergeant of the Boyal Horse Artillery, a corporal of the Foot Artillery, and two corporals of the Sappers and Miners. They have all seen hard service, and received wounds in action. A group of soldiers round the gun taken at the storming of Sebastopol also represents men of the same important branch of the service (Artillery). Next is a portrait of Major Maude, who saw a great deal of service in the early part of the Poyal Artillery. He was severely wounded at Balaclava by the bursting of a shell immediately under his horse's head. On the gallant Major's return to England he was appointed Brigade Major at Woolwich.

A SHIPMENT of Father a novel nature, destined for Russia, has arrived at Hamburg in an Italiary vessel from PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOLDIERS AND

Major at Woolwich.

A SHIPMENT of rather a novel nature, destined for Russia, has arrived at Hamburg in an Italian vessel from Leghoro, accompanied by a Russian gentleman of the name of Welikanoff. It consists of 148 large cases of Carrara marble, forming the first part of the principal altar for the new cathedral of St. St. Isaac, at St. Petersqurg. There were also two cases containing a couple of magnificent silver vases, to serve as ornaments to the altar.



"THE STRICKEN MALLARD."—PAINTED BY GEORGE LANCE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, February, 22.

The Wensleydale Peerage.—On the motion for going into a Committee of Privileges, Lord Glenelg moved that the following questions should be submitted to the Judges:—Whether it is in the power of the Crown to create by patent the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom for life? and what rights and privileges were by such patent conferred? After all the discussion which had taken place respecting the question of life peerages, the legality of the proceeding remained still a matter of doubt.—Lord Campbell contended that the question should be decided rather by parliamentary than judicial authority.—The Lord Chancellor in its sted upon the propriety of obtaining the best possible opinion respecting the legality of life patents before discussing the question further.—After a short discussion, the motion was rejected by a majority of 31. The House then went into Committee of Privileges. Lord Lyndhurst moved the resolution of which he had given notice, setting forth the opinion of the Committee that neither by the Royal letters patent nor by the addition of a writ of summons issued in pursuance thereof was Lord Wensleydale entitled to sit and vote in Parliament. Drawing a distinction between the title of nobility, which he recognised the indefeasible prerogative of the Crown to confer, and the right to sit among the peers, the noble Lord cited many authorities and precedents to prove that the House itself was fully entitled to decide on this latter point. He then proceeded to argue that, on the question of life peerages, their decision ought to be in the negative, both for the sake of following ancient usage, and in order to maintain inviolate the ancient constitution and character of that branch of the Legislature.—The Duke of Argyll contended that the suggested interference with the Royal prerogative was an act of more doubtful legality and established a more dangerous precedent than the creation of a peerage upon life tenure.—Lord Brougham said that, during the course of the de

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—Friday, Feb. 22.

The New Loan.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to move a series of resolutions on the subject of finance. By these resolutions the Government would obtain power to raise a new loan of five millions, thus covering the past deficiency and furnishing a small surplus for future expenses. To show the total cost of the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer compared the outlay upon all military services, including commissariat and transport, for the twenty-two and a half months during which hostilities had now lasted, with that for a similar period in time of peace. The former, he observed, showed a total of £74,549,000, and the latter of £30,984,000; and the difference, namely, £43,565,000, constituted the gross total of charge incurred on account of the war. By this new loan of five millions, the whole sum borrowed during the current financial year would be raised to twenty-eight millions; and, although this sum appeared large, he adduced proofs from the trade and revenue returns to show that the country was rich and strong enough to bear a far greater burden without suffering. Besides the loan, the right hon. Baronet announced his intention to ask authority for funding Exchequer Bills, to the amount of three millions. With these aids to the supplies of the year, the Treasury would be replaced in the position which it had been desired to secure when the estimates were framed in April last, and means furnished to carry on operations until time had been allowed to ascertain the results of the approaching Conferences in Paris.—After a few remarks from various speakers, Mr. Gladstone warned hon, members not to beguile themselves with the belief that the amount stated by the Finance Minister would constitute the whole outlay upon the war. When the bills all came in, and affairs were wound up, the total charge in all probability would prove at least half as much more. The resolutions were agreed to, and the Hou

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

THE WENSLEYDALE PEERAGE.

A motion that the report from the Committee of Privileges on the Wensleydale Peerage case be received having been made, Earl Granville intimated that the Government did not intend to oppose the motion. On behalf of Lord Wensleydale, he begged to assure the House that no attempt would be made to take his seat until full time had been allowed for discussion. Earl Granville expressed a hope that, under no circumstances, would party feeling be allowed to interfere with their Lordships' deliberations.

deliberations.

Lord CAMPBELL expressed a similar hope.

The Earl of Derry also concurred; adding that, for political functions, the introduction of life peers would be altogether injurious. As regarded advantage to the discharge of judicial duties, he believed that the remedy would prove worse than the disease.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Grey, and other noble Lords having spoken, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION.—Mr. ROEBUCK intimated that on Friday, on the motion for going into supply, he should move a resolution to the effect that the appointment of the proposed board of officers to receive the explanations of the officers implicated by the report of the Crimean Commissioners was only for the purpose of nullifying the effect of the Commission, of cloaking incompetency, and of substituting an inefficient for an efficient inquiry.

THE LOCAL DUES ON SHIPPING BILL.

Mr. Lowe having moved the second reading of the Local Dues on

For an efficient inquiry.

THE LOCAL DUES ON SHIPPING BILL.

Mr. Lowe having moved the second reading of the Local Dues on Shipping, &c., Bill.

Sir Frederic Thesigher moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He felt that he was justified in taking that course by the absolute refusal of the Government to listen to the fair and just claims of those whose interests were affected by it. He regarded the measure as fraught with the greetest injustice, and attempted to be established upon principles which tended to shake the security of all corporate property. He had heard Mr. Lowe's speech with astonishment and alarm; and he expressed his surprise that, in the latter period of the nineteenth century, a Government could have been found prepared to act upon such principles as those announced and enforced by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Attacks, however, had not been reserved merely for corporate property—an attempt had just been made by the revival of a dubious and obsolete prerogative to assail the hereditary perage. Sir Frederic proceeded to reply to the leading arguments in Mr. Lowe's speech, and to instance the case of individual corporations, beginning with Liverpool, with the view of showing that the dues sought to be confiscated possessed all the characteristics of private property. The same remark applied to the Hull Dock Company and the corporation of Bristol. Several precedents had been adduced by Mr. Lowe, but they failed to make good his case as regarded private property held by corporations. The Trinity-house was a public corporation, established for a public purpose, and its revenues were fair subjects for being dealt with by Parliament. There could be no harm in abolishing the passing tolks, for to do so would not interfere with private property; but the arrangements under that head in the bill were merely calculated to be member could vote for the second reading without admitting the pusing of the same active that the learned gentleman had construed

the town dues.

Mr. Ridley, for Newcastle-on-Tyne, opposed the bill.

Mr. Tollemache regretted that such a measure should have been brought forward. The principle upon which it was sought to deal with existing dues was dangerous, unnecessary, and unjustifiable.

M. Collier, on the part of his constituents, tendered his best thanks to the Government for bringing forward the measure. He believed it rested upon a sound principle, namely, that the shipping interest should not be called upon to pay dues for purposes from which it derived no benefit.

Mr. HILDYARD remarked that, as member for Whitehaven, he would be doing his constituents a benefit by voting for the bill, inasmuch as no local dues were levied there on shipping, and advantage would arise from

the abolition of passing tolls. He could not, however, reconcile it to his conscience to take so narrow a view of the matter, and he knew his constituents were too high-minded to purchase relief to themselves at the cost of an act of injustice to others.

Mr. Rice, speaking for Dover, strongly opposed the bill; as did Mr. Deedes, speaking for Ramsgate; also Mr. J. Ewart.

Mr. Liddell, in opposing the bill, assigned as a reason that to sanction the principle of the bill, as regarded corporate property, would be to open the door to the like assaults as regarded ecclesiastical property. He described the bill generally as a tissue of spoliation, injustice, and involving a breach of Parliamentary faith.

Mr. Incham would support the second reading of the bill, believing that it would effect much good, without committing any breach of rights of private property.

Mr. Cairns had entered the House with every disposition to support the second reading of the bill, but the speech of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade had effectually dissipated that intention. Mr. Lowe had spoken disparagingly of "musty charters;" but, if that right hon, gentleman railed at musty charters, he spoke lightly of the tenure by which all the property in the country was held. For the first time the doctrine had been enunciated in that House that taxes were not property; but his own bill falsified that assertion, for taxes were there spoken of and dealt with as "property."

Mr. Baines made a reply to the arguments urged against the bill.

had been enunciated in that House that taxes were not property; but his own bill falsified that assertion, for taxes were there spoken of and dealt with as "property."

Mr. Baines made a reply to the arguments urged against the bill. Much of what had been alleged applied not to the principle of the measure, but to some of the details. His constituents, who were largely engaged in manufactures, objected to having every bale of the raw material taxed by a body with which they had no concern, and over the expenditure of which they exercised no control. With regard to the question of property, there was a great difference between corporation and individual property—a distinction which had been recognised by the Legislature over and over again.

Sif F. Kelly contended that the principle of the bill was neither more nor less than to take away from certain corporations property which they held under the law for the benefit of the inhabitants.

At midnight a division was about to be taken on the question of adjourning the debate; but Lord Palmerston suggested that, as the feeling of the House seemed to be in favour of adjournment, it would be better to take that course, and resume the discussion on Friday.

Mr. DISRAELI did not see the necessity of adjourning the debate at all; but, if adjourned, it ought not to be put off for so long a time as Friday. There was nothing to prevent the debate from proceeding on Tuesday.

Lord Palmerston was quite ready to assent to that arrangement, provided those who had motions would give way.

The Road Through St. James's-park.—After some discussion, Sir Benjamin Hall's motion for "a Select Committee to consider the best means of communication between those parts of the metropolis which lie north of the St. James's-park and those parts which lie south and southwest thereof, and to report thereupon to the House," was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY.

MERCANTILE LAW.—The LORD CHANCELLOR called attention to the second report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Mercantile Law. He described the various anomalies and absurdities which this section of the code exhibited, and dwelt at some length upon the necessity of assimilating the commercial enactments and habitudes at present in force in different parts of the United Kingdom.

The Joint-Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill went through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION.—Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice that when Mr. Roebuck's motion respecting the Crimean Commission Report was brought forward, he should propose an amendment setting forth that the report should have been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief before its presentation to Parliament, in which case the necessity of any subsequent reference to a board of officers would have been obviated.—Lord PALMERSTON announced the names of officers who were to constitute this board, and laid on the table the Royal warrant under which they were to exercise their functions.

board, and laid on the table the Royal warrant under which they were to exercise their functions.

LOCAL DUES ON SHIPPING BILL.

The resumption of the adjourned debate upon the Local Dues on Shipping Bill having been moved,
Lord PALMERSTON intimated the intention of the Government to refer the whole question to a Select Committee. Explaining the motives on which this determination was based, and which, he observed, arose chiefly from the complicated nature of the local rights and interests to be dealt with in the measure, the noble Lord added that, under these circumstances, it was considered more convenient, as well as more respectful to the House, to withdraw the present bill altogether.

Mr. Disraell congratulated the Government upon the wisdom and prudence evinced in this withdrawal of a measure which had received, and as he believed deserved, universal condemnation. He proceeded to offer many sarcastic comments upon the unsuccessful and abortive character of all the proceedings of the Administration, including their violent attempt to vitiate the prescriptive constitution of the House of Peers, since the present Session commenced. The Government, he contended, had entirely failed to improve the opportunity afforded them by the forbearance of the House.

Mr. Labouchere replied to the taunts hazarded by Mr. Disraeli, whom he accused of exhibiting the most unscrupulous party spirit while pretending to repudiate all such methods of antagonism. The Government, he asserted, required no forbearance from the Opposition; and he pointed to the enormous preparations made, or making, for the prosecution of hostilities, in the contingency of a renewal of the war, as manifesting the energy and industry with which the various executive departments were administered.

A proposal to refer the question of Shipping Dues to a Select Committee was then agreed to, and the bill withdrawn.

The Charitable Uses Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY.

CONTRACTORS' DISQUALIFICATION REMOVAL BILL.—Mr. MITCHELL withdrew the Contractors' Disqualification Removal Bill, solely on the ground of the strong feeling in the House against it, at the same time defending the principles on which it was based.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE QUALIFICATION BILL.—Mr. COLVILE, in moving the second reading of the Justices of the Peace Qualification Bill, explained that the object it had in view was to extend the qualification of justices of the peace to persons possessing £300 a year in personal property, or who had salaries from the Government or East India Company to that amount.—Mr. Deedes opposed the bill.—Sir G. Grey would not oppose it at the present stage, but it would be a question for consideration in Committee whether a salary of £300 a year ought to constitute a qualification.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE did not approve of increasing the "great unpaid;" but preferred the system of stipendiary magistracy for the whole kingdom.—Mr. Ewart thought the bill sound in principle and that it met the exigencies of the times.—Mr. MUNTZ supported the measure. He preferred the present system to that of stipendiary magistrates. The bill was then read a second time.

Annulties Bill.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the

ANNUTTIES BILL.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving the second reading of the Annuities Bill, had no doubt of the correctness of the Committee of last Session; but, in deference to some gentlemen of that House, whose opinions were of great weight, who had a doubt on the subject, he would, in Committee, introduce an indemnity clause into the bill, for the protection of those subscribers to existing loans who might be liable to the penalties of the Contractors' Disqualification Act. The bill was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—The Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills, viz.:—The House of Commons' Offices Bill, and the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Charitable Uses Bill was read a first time.
The Joint-Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill and the Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill were severally read a second time.

angements Bill were severally read a second time.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of
LERBY rose to move for a Select Committee to inquire whether it is expeient to make any, and, if so, what, provision for more effectually securing
he efficient exercise of the functions of the House as a Court of Appelate Jurisdiction, and to report their opinion thereon. The noble Lord disdient to make any, and, if so, what, provision for more effectually securing the efficient exercise of the functions of the House as a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, and to report their opinion thereon. The noble Lord disclaimed, in the first place, any intention of taking the question out of the hands of his noble friend (Lord Lyndhurst), who was better able to deal with it than any other person he knew. He did not consider the appellate Jurisdiction interfered with the discharge of the other functions of their Lordships' House, as many thought. If a choice was to be made between the dignity of that House and the proper discharge of its judicial functions towards the country, he should have no hesitation in preferring the latter. How was this judicial tribunal practically constituted? Theoretically, the whole House was the tribunal; but this was a mere legal fiction; for, practically, the lay Lords had nothing whatever to do with the judgments passed by that House. There were numerous objections urged against the present system; and amongst these were the paucity of law Lords; the absence of compulsion to attend, and consequently the uncertainty of attention; the fact of the House sitting only half the year; and the want of a proper tribunal in the case of Scotch appeals. Amongst the remedies proposed was the admission of the Judges to sit with their Lordships when they met in a judicial capacity. He was in favour of this suggestion, and he thought that the Judges should be allowed to speak and vote on judicial matters. He also advised that the Vice Chancellors and the Equity Judges should be included, and that certain of the Lords of Session should be summoned in cases of Scotch appeals.—Earl GRANVILLE assented to the Appointment of the Committee. He, however, moved the addition of certain words in order to enlarge the scope of the inquiry referred to the Committee, so as to include some of the questions connected with the Wensleydale peerage.

After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

Sir J. Pakington said that he had that morning received a letter from Mr. Commissary Filder, one of the officers censured in the recent Crimean report. Mr. Filder had written a letter to Lord Panmure, which he wished to be placed upon the table, inasmuch as he felt that he could not satisfactorily vindicate himself before the new commission.—Mr. PEEL was not aware that a letter had been sent in to Lord Panmure by Mr. Filder, although Mr. Filder had intimated his intention of forwarding such a letter. There would be no objection on the part of the Government to its production.

ment to its production.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—In answer to Mr. Heywood, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the British Museum was regulated by the Act of George II., and the office of Principal Librarian could not be abolished without the authority of Parliament. Some years ago a commission was appointed, of which Lord Ellesmere was chairman. The commissioners were not unanimous. They recommended two different plans, and the Government, not knowing how to act, referred the matter to the trustees of the British Museum. Plans were suggested, and were embodied in resolutions, which were drawn up by Sir Robert Peel, and accepted. They were considered satisfactory by the Government of that day, and they were laid upon the table of the House in 1850. Under these circumstances it was not the intention of the Government to interfere with the existing arrangements.

THE CRIMEAN COURT OF INOUIRY.—In reply to Mr. Stanley, Lord

THE CRIMEAN COURT OF INQUIRY.—In reply to Mr. Stanley, Lord PALMERSTON said that it was usual to carry on such inquiries with closed doors, but this would be an inquiry of great public interest, and it would be open to the public.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM

Mr. Muntz moved for a Select Committee to inquire how far the present monetary system is in accordance with the requirements of the country, and to consider if it cannot be improved and amended. He reviewed our monetary system from the time of William the Conqueror to the present day, and remarked that he had not brought the subject before the House for many years, inasmuch as he wished to ascertain what would be the effect of the large importations of Californian and Australian gold. All he asked for was a fair, well-constituted Committee, whose inquiry he believed would have the effect of giving happiness and prosperity to the country.

believed would have the effect of giving happiness and prosperity to the country.

Mr. PEACOCKE supported the motion, and quoted from the works of Mr. James Wilson, the Secretary of the Treasury, in support of his views. He maintained that the Bank Charter Act of Sir Robert Peel had entirely failed. He did not disapprove of the management of the Bank, which he believed was wisely and prudently conducted; but he did not understand why it should not be subject to the ordinary misfortunes and accidents of other banks (Hear, hear).

Mr. Drummond did not think the proposed Committee would be of any advantage, for no law that could be passed could prevent the precious metals being the sole measure of value.

Mr. Malins adverted to the alterations Sir R. Peel made in reference to the Bank Act—alterations of which he expressed his strong disapproval.

And MALINS adverted to the alterations of which he expressed his strong disapproval.

In the course of some further discussion,
The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer complained of the vague and indefinite nature of the motion. If the inquiry was to be a general one into our monetary system, he thought that a Select Committee was not qualified to go into such a theoretical and speculative subject; and if it were to be only an inquiry into the Bank Charter Act of 1844, he admitted that that would be a fair subject of inquiry at a proper time; but he was of opinion that the time had not yet come for such an inquiry, and he therefore felt bound to oppose the motion.

The House having divided, the numbers were:—For the motion, 68; against it, 115: majority against the motion, 47.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE moved for copies of the judgment pronounced by Judge Torrens of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Talbot v. Talbot, before the High Court of Delegates in Dublin, and of the written proceedings and depositions taken in the same cause before the Consistory Court of Dublin. The motion was founded on the allegation that, in the case referred to, the learned Judge had misapprehended the facts brought under his consideration.—Mr. WHYTESIDE defended Judge Torrens.—The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

THE COURT.

A second Levee, an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, and a Privy Council, have given full activity to the Court during the past week. The pressing political duties falling upon the Sovereign have not, however, prevented her Majesty from dispensing a magnificent hospitality "at home" and conferring upon several theatres the honour of the Royal

"at home" and conferring upon several theatres the honour of the Royal presence.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen honoured the Adelphi Theatre with her presence, when a special performance took place by her Majesty's command. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and Prince Arthur. Several juvenile members of the nobility had the honour of being invited to witness the performance. The Prince Consort rode on horseback to Sydenham, and visited the Crystal Palace.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council, at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty gave audiences to Viscount Palmeraton, the Earl Granville, and Lord Panmure.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Major-General Bouverie, and Captain Du Plat, visited the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park. In the evening her Majesty, and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Friday the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured the Duke of Cambridge by dining with his Royal Highness at his apartments in St. James's Palace.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Countess of Desart as the Lady in Waiting. Lord Waterpark and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have relieved Earl Somers and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore in the duties of the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the second this season) on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived soon after two o'clock, from Buckingham Palace, and were received at St. James's by the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Clerk Marshal. Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen before the Levee; and Viscount Barrington had an interview to deliver to her Majesty the Riband and Badge of the Order of the Bath, worn by the late Sir Robert Adair.

The Maharajah Duleep Singh was present at the Levee.

The Queen and the Prince Consort entered the Throne-room, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, at half-past two o'clock.

The Queen wore a train of while poplin, embroidered in gold and coloured flowers, and trimmed with fringe to correspond. The petticoadwas white satin, trimmed with white satin ribbon. Her Majesty's headdress was formed of emeralds and diamonds.

The diplomatic corps having been introduced, the French Ambassador presented M. le Général Prince de la Moscowa to her Majesty.

The general circle was very numerously attended, and the presentations included many naval and military officers. Among other noticeable names were those of—

Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, on appointment to be Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty white rear teach of the Weed Weed of Weed Weed the seaton of the Majesty was the received by the C. Weed.

Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir R. S. Dundas, on appointment to be Commander-in-Chief of her lajesty's ships and vessels on a particular service, by Sir C. Wood. Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay, on his return from the Crimea, by General Sir

His Majesty the King of the Belgians intends to leave Brussels the week after next, in order to visit her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It is said that his Majesty's sojourn will not exceed

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, honoured his Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny with their company at dinner on Tuesday evening, at Albert-gate House.

Discovery of Roman Coins.—A few days ago while some workmen were employed in making a walk for the new house of John Fenton, Esq., jun., at Crimble, near Heywood, they found a Roman jug that would hold about half a gallon, full of Roman copper coins, about 1000. These coins run through eleven different reigns, and some are dated 1116 and 1117. They are very much discoloured and covered with matter. The jug was only about one foot beneath the surface of the earth. Two men, called John Leach and James Clegg, found the jug, and so eager were they to enrich themselves that they turned the jug which was of an oval form, upside down. The coins adhered together, and in getting them out the jug was broken.

A letter from Carfu states, that the last over of clines in that

A letter from Corfu states that the last crop of olives in that island has been so ravaged by the worm that two-thirds of them have been de-

The number of attorneys admitted in the last term was 70. The

William Ansell, ship steward, charged with having murdered his wife at Portsmouth, has been committed for trial.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WHAT shall Sir Charles Barry be paid for some twenty years' labour in covering eight acres of ground at Westminster with the new Houses of Parliament? He was glad to begin with a kind of promise that he should have £25,000 in all. This he never had; and now he declines to take three per cent on the actual expenditure. The Lords of the Treasury stick to the three per cent, and the three-per-cent offer is just as firmly refused as it is offered. In the present century architects employed by the public have been, with one or two exceptions, paid at the rate proffered to Sir Charles Barry. Nash, it is true, got five per cent on a portion of Buckingham l'alace; and Sir Jessrey Wyatville had sive per cent for what he did at Windsor Castle. But what shall Sir Charles be paid? He has already received unconditionally, he tells us, £20,000 beyond the original £25,000; and his claim is still for something like another £20,000. In the mean time, while his claims are still unsettled, he gets into a controversy in the public papers with Mr. Walker, the eminent engineer. The story runs thus:-Sir Charles, in urging his own claims to a higher percentage for his labours, sneers a little at engineering labours. "Works of the plainest and most simple although most expensive character," for which it is the custom, he says, to pay at least five per cent, while for the most elaborate and complicated edifice in modern times in this country a three-per-cent commission is deemed ample remuneration. There is a doubt if engineers get off so well as Sir Charles conceives they do; and Mr. Walker thinks as little of architectural labours as Sir Charles Barry seems to think of engineering ones.

On Tuesday next, in his place in the House of Lords, the President of the Society of Antiquaries is to move an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously be pleased to take into her Royal conelderation in connection with the site for the present National Gallery the practicability and expediency of forming by degrees a gallery of original portraits; such portraits to consist, as far as possible, of those persons who are most honourably commemorated in British history as warriors or as statesmen, or in arts, in literature, and in science. The suggestion is not altogether new, but it is one that deserves to be carried out with as little delay as possible. An historian of England and the President of the Society of Antiquaries is the very person to enforce the propriety of making such a collection. Only start a suitable gallery for the exhibition of portraits of British worthies, and gifts-ay, and good gifts-will be numerous enough. We wish Lord Stanhope

This allusion to portraits of British worthles reminds us that, on Monday next, Messrs. Christie and Manson will have on public view the collection of beautiful enamels made by the late Mr. H. P. Bone. The admirers of Petitot and Zincke, of Ross and Thorburn, should make a point of seeing this collection. On Thursday and Friday it will be scattered by the hammer of the auctioneer.

Though the controversy in the papers respecting photographic facsimiles of old documents has been allowed to drop between M. Claudet and M. Delamotte, it is still maintained in photographic circles, and apparently with a good result; for Dr. Diamond has produced photographs from charters and letters patent, from old but brilliant missals, and from old but faded manuscripts, of every state of mildew, of such unquestionable excellence that antiquaries are on the tiptoe of admiration about them. He can even catch unmistakable indications of colour and gold. We have some before us while we write that are perfect marvels in their way. He is about to give us, 'we are glad to hear, photographic facsimiles of remarkable documents; and commences with Shakspeare's Will, and the Warrant for the Execution of Charles I. He will very soon, we may safely suspect, so adjust his light that nature in his hands will transcribe the Vatican MSS. for the benefit of the learned and the religious world.

There is, of course, a difference of feeling about the merits of the recent purchase for the National Gallery. The friends of Sir Charles Eastlake commend his acquisition of the Paul Veronese in terms of almost unmeasured praise. The anti-Eastlakers, headed by Mr. William Coningham, of Kemp Town, condemn it in language just as unmeasured. Here is a letter which we have received from Mr. Coningham on the subject:

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTBATED LONDON NEWS.)

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—I have seen to-day, for the first time, the new picture in the National Gallery attributed to Paul Veronese.

As one of the witnesses examined by the "Committee on the National Gallery" of 1853, and as one of those who, in 1855, signed the "Protest and Ccunter-statement" against the report of that Committee, I now emphatically protest against the purchase, at any price, of a picture so bad, and so scoured and repainted, as the one in question.

To expend money on so worthless a picture is not only a gross misapplication of public funds, but it is also calculated to bring the nation into contempt, as establishing, presumptively, that works of the lowest type are the most congenial to us, and that in selecting even these we are incompetent to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

It has been stated officially that one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven pounds were paid for this picture. I will venture to assert that no picture-valuer worthy of credit would appraise it at one-tenth of the sum; but I repeat that, at no price, ought it to have been purchased. Even at a gift, it would not be worth the space it occupies in the National Gallery.

Kemp Town.

WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

Mr. Coningham has a right to be heard on such a question, for he was choice examples he brought about him. His condemnation is in this in-

once a collector of pictures himself, and evinced his knowledge by the stance considerably overdone. Now that Sir Henry Ellis has resigned the important office of Principal

Librarian of the British Museum, the Trustees of the Museum can have no doubt about the person to succeed him. That one man, it so happens, is the individual on whom, by mere standing in the Museum, the right of election should fall. We allude, of course, to Mr. Panizzi. We are not root-and-branch admirers of the present Keeper of the Printed Books in the Museum. We have some lingering dislike to him for his not liking a printed catalogue of the library; but there can be no doubt whatever respecting his great attainments, and his great efficiency as a public officer. His present assistant, Mr. Winter Jones, will, of course, succeed MIT. L'al

This reference to Sir Henry Ellis reminds us that Sir Henry is now one of the few English living authors whose first work was published in the past century. The "History of Shoreditch," by Henry Ellis, was a publication of the eighteenth century.

The novels known as "Bentley's Standard Novels" were, on Tuesday last, tried by the hammer of the auctioneer, and sold at prices beyond the offer which Mr. Routledge is said to have made for them. Mr. Routledge offered five thousand five hundred pounds, and the series sold for six thousand three hundred pounds. Of this sum the Marryats produced three thousand three hundred pounds. "Peter Simple" realised the largest sum; the next in amount was Mr. Albert Smith's "Ledbury.

One of the best pieces of typography with wood engraving that we have seen for some time has just been executed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans for Mr. Murray, of Albemarie-street. It is a list of Mr. Murray's publications, with specimens of the illustrations they contain. Illustrated List, and excellent as a work of art.

Mr. Regers'" Table Talk" ran into a second edition the very week in which it was first published. Mr. Dyce, it is said, is replying to Mr. Hamilton Gray's uncalled-for attack upon his correctness as a chronicler.

A meeting of the Committee for Removing the Civil Disabilities of the Jews was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Prescott.

Joseph Lockwood, son of Mr. George Lockwood, Arlington, Doncaster, has been committed to the assizes on a charge of setting fire to a wheat-stack in his father's farmyard. THE SHADOW

VERSES FOR MUSIC. WITH lofty song we love to cheer The hearts of daring men Applauded thus, they gladly hear The trumpet's call again. But now we sing of holy deeds Devoted to the brave. Where she, who stems the wound that bleeds, A hero's life may save; And heroes saved exulting tell How well her voice they knew; How sorrow near it could not dwell,

Neglected, dying in despair, They lay till woman came To soothe them with her gentle care, And feed life's flickering flame. When wounded sore, on fever's rack, Or cast away as slain, She called their fluttering spirits back And gave them strength again. Her cheering voice, her smiling face, All suffering could dispel; With grateful lips they kissed the place On which her shadow fell.*

But spread its wings and flew.

When words of wrath profaning rung, She moved with pitying grace; Her presence stilled the wildest tongue, And holy † grew the place. They knew that they were cared for then, Their eyes forgot their tears; In dreamy sleep they lost their pain, And thought of early years Of early years, when all was fair, Of faces sweet and pale. They woke—the angel bending there

Jan. 1856.

FRANCIS BENNOCH.

* She would speak to one and to another, and nod and smile to many more, but she could not do it to all; but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again, content.—Soldier's Letter from the Crimes.

† "Before she came there was such cussin' and swearin', but after that it was as holy as a church."

Was-Florence Nightingale!

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season has produced but little incident as yet; and we are, in fact, loth to allow that it has begun till we read that the Yorkshiremen have met in congress to scan their two-year-olds in the pretty race-meadow at Catterick-bridge; and the corporation bellman has with his sonorous "Oyez! oyez!" solemnly proclaimed the commencement of the sports at Northampton. The Ring have, therefore, three weeks of anticipation still, the first of which will be partly filled up by the Nottingham Meeting, which is fixed for Monday and Tuesday. The handicap is to be run on the first of these days, along with the Two-year-old Stakes, in which Annot Lyle will meet her Lincoln conqueror, Amorous Boy, who will have to carry 5 lb. extra, and not improbably find the tables turned on him. Stork has appeared in good form at Liverpool; and, although he had no very difficult task to achieve, he did it cleverly, and will find many fresh admirers for the Chester Cup. The Steeplechase, for which twenty-one went, was a complete surprise, and three apparently hopeless outsiders fought it out at the finish. The ground was light and the pace very severe throughout. Sir Peter Laurie and British Yeoman broke down; Harry Lorrequer "ran against some people;" Victor Emmanuel and Daniel O'Connell fell; Emigrant got the reins over his head; and Banstead dislocated his shoulder. One third of the horses were thus put hors de combat, but the three first finished almost within a length of each other. The quotations about the first two were 25 to 1, and the third, Minos, who was not even mentioned, is the horse which tried the promising dark Derby colt, Verdant Green, on whom many Newmarketers still pin their faith.

Wentworth continues very firm at the head of the Derby betting, and we understand that Sam Rogers is engaged to ride him in case Mr. Harry Hill claims the services of Alfred Day for Rogerthorpe. Marlow will be well enough to ride again this season; and, as Mr. Clarke and Mr. John Stanley are still the first and second masters of Bar

The Yorkshiremen have filled up Voltigeur's subscription; and Mincemeat, who has never run in public since she so unexpectedly defeated Meteora for the Oaks, has gone with Clementina to King Tom's paddocks. Mr. Sykes, who never seemed to come to his running till he was nearly six, has also retired; and we hear that Virago will be sent to Orlando.

An attempt, which did not succeed, was made last week to fix the

An attempt, which did not succeed, was made last week to fix the followers of the Clayton harriers with trespass; and the evidence, which was rather conflicting, went to prove that they did not go on to the land in question to look for a hare, but were running a fox when they passed over it. The two Mr. Suttons are showing good sport in Leicestershire, which is swarming with foxes; and when, next season, Lord Stamford enters on the country north, and Mr. Richard Sutton on that south, of the Wreke, it will be more completely hunted than it has been for many a year. The Earl will accept no subscription except for the covers, many of which produce far more to their owners in that shape than if they were cropped; and they are so multiplied that the old straight-going breed of foxes have too often degenerated into mere "ringers."

The coursing meetings for next 'week commence with Bywall, and

The coursing meetings for next week commence with Bywall, and "Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham Union," on Monday; Ashdown-park follows on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Spiddall Union and Border (Roxburghshire) on Wednesday and Thursday; and Aldford and Borealton (Baschurch) on Friday.

LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING .- TUESDAY. Trial Stakes.—Stork, 1. Eulogist, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Willie Crawford, 1. Peggy c., 2.
Autree Flate.—De Ginkel, 1. Pollux, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes.—Little Tom walked over.
Liverpool Spring Cup.—Mary, 1. Little Davie, 2.

Junior Selling Stakes.—Hopeful filly, 1. Good Girl, 2. Sefton Handicap.—Mary, 1. Little Davie, 2. Grand National Steeplechase Handicap.—Freetrader, 1. All-aged Selling Stakes.—Menzie, 1. Little Tom, 2. Handicap Hurdle Race.—Stamford, 1. Freedom, 2.

TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY EVENING.
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—5 to 2 aget Fly-by-Night (t); 3 to 1 aget Yellow Jack (offd).
DERBY.—7 to 1 aget klingston (offered); 3 to 1 aget Fly-by-Night (t); 25 to 1 aget Vandercalin (t); 0 to 1 aget Newington (t).

MUSIC.

The ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC gave its first concert of this season on Tuesday morning, at the rooms of the institution in Tenterdenstreet. The purpose of these concerts is to exhibit the progress of the pupils, and on this occasion the exhibition was certainly creditable both to the young persons themselves and to the tuition which they receive. The programme (the concert happening in Lent) was made up (except two inpupils, and on this occasion the exhibition was certainly creditable both to the young persons themselves and to the tuition which they receive. The programme (the concert happening in Lent) was made up (except two instrumental pieces) of sacred music. Haydn's Third Mass, a grand and beautiful work, was given entire, and exceedingly well performed, not only by the youthful solo-singers, but by the chorus and the instrumental orchestra. Hummel's fine quintet in E flat for the pianoforte, violin tenor, violoncello, and double-bass, showed to great advantage the abilities of Mr. Waddell, a young pianist of very great promise. Palestrina's solemn and beautiful choral hymn, "I will give thanks," was sung with great precision and purity. Several solo vocal pieces were given in a very good style by Miss Spiller, Miss Whyte, and Miss Macs. Renzie; but the most remarkable feature of the concert was the performance, by Mr. Isaacs, of the first movement of Mendelssohn's celebrated and enormously difficult Concerto for the Violin. This young gentleman played more like a master than a pupil; his execution of the most arduous passages was free and unembarrassed; his tone was beautiful; his intonation true; his style finished and graceful. It will be this young man's own fault if he do not turn out to be one of the greatest performers of his time. The concert-hall—which has been much enlarged and improved since last season—was full in every part.

COSTA's new oratorio, "Eli," was performed a second time at Exeter Hall on Friday last week, with increased precision and smoothness, and with undimnished success. This work promises to become one of the regular stock-pleces of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

It is announced that Benedict and Dr. Wylde are to conduct the concerts of the New Philharmonic Society.

the concerts of the New Philharmonic Society.

A Musical Product in his way—though it is a small way—has arrived in London. He is a Signor Picco, calls himself "the Sardinian Minetrel," and "discourses most eloquent music" on a pipe of the smallest dimensions—a sort of flageolet, as insignificant in appearance as a child's halfpenny whistle. He had a private performance at Covent-garden Theatre last week, at which many musical people were present, and certainly surprised his hearers very much; playing variations on popular airs, not only with marvellous brilliancy of execution, but with taste and expression. He has announced a concert this evening at the Hanover-square Rooms, when his solos on his whistle are to be accompanied by the Orchestral Union, under the direction of Mr. Affred Mellon.

The judgment of the Court of Onega's Banch in the case of

The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Lumley versus Creft has been affirmed, on appeal, by the Court of Exchequer. There were two questions, it will be remembered, involved in this case: first, whether Mr. Lumley had forfeited his lease of Her Majesty's Theatre; and, secondly, whether, if there had been a forfeiture, it had been waived by subsequent acceptance of rent. The Court of Queen's Bench found that there had been a forfeiture, but that it had been waived; and, by the confirmation of this judgment, the question is now definitively settled in Mr. Lumley's favour. The rumour about the opening of Her Majesty's Theatre has been revived; but on no other ground, that we can discover, but this final judgment in favour of the lessee.

judgment in favour of the lessee.

The little English operatic party, of which the Misses Pyne, Harrison, and Stretton are the principal members, are continuing to do great things in the United States. The last accounts of them are from New Orleans, where they were enjoying unbounded favour. The Picayune is enthusiastic in describing the perfections of Louisa Pyne; and we might suspect the critic's grandiloquent language, if we did not know that it is scarcely possible to speak too highly of that charming young singer. By the way, what flowers of eloquence might be culled from the rhapsodies of the Transatlantic critics! The following, from a New York paper, Dwight's Journal of Music, is by no means an extraordinary specimen. Speaking of Rossini's "Semiramide," the journalist exclaims:—"And what sumptuous, voluptuous music it is! What an abounding wealth of melodic invention, at the same time that every character sings in the same strain, as if true to the gorgeous purple and gold monotony of Eastern life!"

THE THEATRES, &c.

ASTLEY'S .- As we approach Easter the spirit of theatrical enterprise decreases in activity, and the playgoing world suspends its interest in favour of the forthcoming entertainments of the holidays. Expectation in favour of the forthcoming entertainments of the holidays. Expectation regards too much the future, and the present is of little account. There is, therefore, scarcely any novelty stirring; and, as the pantomimes die off, the theatres subsist on revivals, stock-pieces, and benefits. Here and there, however, a dashing speculator will, even in these dull seasons, attempt something to vary the prevailing uniformity. The management of the equestrian theatre have made a successful attempt of the kind, and we have to record the production of a new spectacle. It is entitled "The Arab of the Desert and his faithful Steed." This interesting drama is in two acts. and relates to the despotism of a decapitating Pacha, whose lawless desires to appropriate the wife of an honest Arab are courageously resisted, and who in the end is slain by the outraged husband. In all this the hero is much aided by his white horse, whose services in the various combats and incidents are conspicuous. This dumb agent is represented by Mr. Cooke's favourite steed "Reindeer." The concluding tableau, in which the faithful animal forms the centre of the victorious group, is exceedingly picturesque. The feats of the elephants also demand praise since they extort wonder; for, according to the poet, "wonder is involuntary praise."

Covent Garden.—Professor Anderson has announced what he

according to the poet, "wonder is involuntary praise."

COVENT GARDEN.—Professor Anderson has announced what he calls a "Carmival Benefit" to take place on Monday next. The performances will consist of the farce of the "Great Gun Trick," the opera of the "Sonnambula," the drama of "Time Tries All, the new squib of "What Does He Want?" the melodrama of "Gilderoy," and the pantomime of "Ye Belle Alliance; or, Harlequin and the Field of the Cloth of Gold." This extraordinary combination of entertainments is to commence on Monday forenoon, and continue till midnight. The cast will on this occasion consist of the united houses of Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and the Strand Theatre; and we have no doubt that the stupendous performance will meet with a corresponding success. The carnival is to be concluded on Tuesday night by a grand bal masqué.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, at the Town-hall, Newark.

On Tuesday night by a grand bat masque.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, at the Town-hall, Newark, Mr. W. Boutcher, the artist, attached to the last Expedition to Nineveh and Babylon, gave his Arabian Nights' Entertainment; being a description of a tour through Turkey, Arabia, &c., to the sites of the above named cities. The lecture was illustrated with sculptures and paintings of the more interesting portions of the countries through which Mr. Boutcher and his companions had passed.

THE WRECK OF THE "POLYPHEMUS."

THE Polyphemus, war-steamer, sailed from Hull on Sunday, the 27th of January, having only a few days previously arrived at that port from the Baltic. On the following Tuesday, about ten in the morning, the vessel was driven on shore about seven miles south-west of Hautsholmen Lighthouse, on the coast of Jutland. Minute-guns of distress had been fired for some time, to call the attention of a vessel which was seen at a short distance, but, owing to a thick fog which prevailed, no assistance could be obtained from her. The cutter and second gig were lowered, and a number of the crew jumped into them, but, not being able to pass the breakers,

her of the crew jumped into them, but, not being able to pass the breakers, they pulled out to sea, in the hope of reaching the vessel before mentioned. Nothing has been heard of the men in either of these two boats.

Mr. Herbert, master, and other twelve men, launced the paddle-box boat, but she swamped almost immediately, and only two of those on board of her were saved. The remainder of the crew were landed by a party of Danish coast-guard men who had been watching the vessel for some time. A hawser was made fast to the pinnace before lowering her into the surf. A large cask was slung to the hawser, and thus the men were enabled to reach the shore one by one.

were enabled to reach the shore one by one.

The men found the country covered with snow when they landed, and the lakes and rivers all frozen over. Lieutenant Frederick Pyne, Messrs. Warrington, Jones, Burnett, Stracey, Morris, and Chambers, officers, together with thirty-four sailors and eight marines, set off instantly for Hamburg, travelling through Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein in open carts—the only vehicles they could obtain.

Captain Hay, Dr. Everest, Lieutenant England, Mr. Wood, chief engi-

neer, and twenty-seven of the crew, remained for some time at the village of Thisted. On the 1st February, three days after the shipwreck, the Polyphemus was totally dismasted, full of water, and breaking up. Captain Warren and the chief engineer expected to save some of the

BELVEDERE CRESCENT REFORMATORY.

Those who have occasion to pass southward over Hungerford-bridge may observe a large board, surmounting a building on the Lambeth side of the river, on which are inscribed the words "Industrial Home for Outcast Boys." Should curiosity, or a better motive, induce them to pay a visit to this place, a spectacle will present itself to their notice which it will be good for them to have witnessed. One caution, however, must be given—they must not be disappointed at finding but slight resemblance to the well-appointed boarding-school for the scions of gentility or even of respectability. Neither must they be surprised if there should be little to remind them of institutions redolent of patrons and governors. They must attend chiefly and mainly to the tone of the inmates, remembering



A " CITY ARAB."-FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BEFORE ADMISSION TO THE BELVEDERE-CRESCENT REFORMATORY.

who and what they were, and inspect the nature of the influences brought to bear upon these most refractory of pupils. That the once filthy, vagrant, emaciated, idle, reckless, and obscene, should not only present an appearance of cleanliness and comfort, but actually come to be industrious, prudent, and moral, is a phenomenon well deserving the attention of those who are able to appreciate the difficulty of the process, and the of those who are able to appreciate the difficulty of the process, and the eality of its achievement.

eality of its achievement.

The best, and pechaps only, account of the means by which so happy a ceult has been effected is contained in the words of the founder and superintendent of the institution, Mr. William Driver. He lives among them, and shows them how to live. By way of illustration of this remark, a slight sketch of his history since he first began to labour among the outcasts of society may be acceptable. Originally a draper's assistant, Mr. Driver voluntarily quitted an employment in which, to persons of his intelligence and energy, worldly advancement is not frequently denied for the seemingly thankless occupation of a ragged-school teacher. In his new vocation he necessarily became familiar with every phase of ignorance, destitution, and vice. Gradually there deepened in his mind the conviction that to the teaching of a school



WILLIAM DRIVER, FOUNDER OF THE BELVEDERE-CRESCENT REFORMATORY.

must be added the influence of a home. So, recognising the old proverb, "what is learned at school is too frequently unlearned at home," to be a rule hardly admitting an exception, where that home is the street, he, with little else of pecuniary assistance than the promise of £15 from some few persons who were aware of his intentions, ventured in July, 1853, to hire a house, close to St. Luke's Church, Berwick-street, where he might be to the outcasts whom he hoped to reform not merely a master, but a father. With this view he sallied forth in quest of immates for his, as yet, empty house. Seeking them in their well-known haunts, he gave preference to the most destitute and depraved—avoiding, however, except under special circumstances, to have anything to do with such as had parents within reach. A motley collection of seven ragged vagrants was soon gathered together. By degrees a complete change came over them, and those who had opportunites of watching the experiment affirm that a happier family could not have been found. The very straits and perplexities to which they were sometimes reduced seemed but to serve as so many links to bind them the more closely together. With right cheerful alacrity would they work, master and pupils, at the making of paper bags for the greater part of the day, whilst an hour or two in the evening would be devoted to secular instruction—the business of each day being regularly commenced and ended with reading of the Scriptures and prayer. On Sundays they attended Divine Service as soon as the kindness of the neighbours enabled them to exchange their rags for less objectionable attire and, by the unaffected seriousness of their behaviour, they won from their fellow-worshippers a sympathy which has survived their removal from that locality. Before this removal, which took place in the summer of 1855, their number had increased to fifteen, and a committee, chiefly composed of neighbours, interested in their welfare by personal inspection, had been formed for the purpose of basing a

as experience had led them to anticipate, and beset, moreover, by other as experience had led them to anticipate, and beset, moreover, by other inevitable difficulties, the committee have been compelled to leave unfilled the vacancies made by emigration and other causes, so that the present number is only nineteen. The main difficulty has been, of course, want of capital. A large dilapidated house had to be put in order by the inmates themselves, their previous remunerative work being entirely stopped for that purpose. This they did with great spirit and ingenuity. It took considerable time, and the value of their labour has been computed by a practical man at about fifty pounds. Having set their house in order, they found that their former industrial occupation was gone; for employers who require their demands to be regularly executed cannot consult the convenience of philanthropic institutions. In this emergency



" CITY ARABS." - FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER A COURSE OF TRAINING AT BELVEDERE-CRESCENT REFORMATORY.

they aspired to turn the place into a factory of a somewhat more complicated character. Any man of business knows what an uphill task it is to attempt anything of the kind without capital and experience. Nevertheless, the thing has been done. We have no space here for anything like a description. Suffice it to say that, after many disappointments, this Ragged Factory is now systematically at work; and, though still hampered by a debt incurred in its past stages, is steadily progressing towards self-support. All the inmates are employed in making boxes upon contract for certain wholesale establishments. They work at this about nine hoar a day; the principle here asserted being that it is of less consequence to prepare them for any special occupation which they are hereafter to pursue than to train them to habits of industry upon some uniform system which shall be most profitable to the institution. It may be that this is the principle which is destined to solve this difficult social problem for a city in the same way as a Reformatory Farm is supposed to have solved it for the country. The misfortune is, that just at present there is a sad apathy in London upon a subject which is so profoundly exciting the provinces. The case we have cited is, to our certain knowledge, but one among several metropolitan instances of intense individual devetion to a cause which the general metropolitan public seems slow to recognise and support.



WRECK OF "THE POLYPHEMUS," OFF HAUTSHOLMEN LIGHTHOUSE .- (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS AND CROSSES AT PARIS.

A VERY gratifying reward of the bravery of heroes from the Crimea took place at Paris, on Thursday and Friday week. The first of these distributions took place in the Bois de Boulogne, when the Emperor of the French presented medals to a number of Zouaves who have recently arrived from Sebastopol. The Emperor shook hands with each Zouave as he gave him the medal. The Zouaves were in full dress, and wore their

he gave him the medal. The Zouaves were in full dress, and wore their characteristic white turbans.

A very interesting incident occurred during the proceedings. While the regiment of Gendarmerie of the Imperial Guard was filing before the Emperor, at the end of the review, his Majesty remarked in the last platoon two men who had been wounded, but had not received any decoration, and he called them to him to interrogate them on the subject. The Emperor then spoke a few words to one of his aides-de-camp, who went into the palace, and returned with two military medals, which his Majesty himself attached to their breasts, and at the same time shook them by the hand. On this incident being noticed by the crowd standing near, a loud cry of "Vive l'Empereur'l" rose on all sides.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

The galeties of Mid Lent have brought out a host of Parisian novelties. Italis have already assumed greater brilliancy; and to the costumes worn at these fètes our chronicle of fashions for March more especially refers. The Duchesse de Castiglionne, whose beauty has for some time made a great sensation at Paris, wore lately a bandeau of pearls and diamonds, finished with sheaves of the same at the back of the head, the gems mingling with the plaits of her Graze's beautiful light hair. Her robe was of tulle illusion, à trois tuniques, all bouillonnées, half clear lilac tulle illusion, and half white; below each tunic were bows of ribbon, in the middle of which was a little star of diamonds and pearls.

The head-dresses are mostly composed of white ostrich feathers, generally held in by diamond hooks, the gem of which harmonise best with the hair. The cactus flower is in great request; and we noticed recently on a brown head of hair a magnificent cofflure of cactus pompre, with a brilliant foliage of poudre de diamant, which gave an additional lustre to the flowers. A bouquet de corsage, similar to the flowers of the head-dress is also much worn; as are also bouquets disposed in tults upon the ekirt, or in long trains falling on each side of it, and forming a sort of apron on

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Toilettes de Ville: Chapeau en poult de soie, and squares of jet, with



DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS, BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, TO ZOUAVES FROM THE CHIMEA.

trimmings of tufts of feathers; the edge trimmed with black velvet ribbons. Mantelet of black velvet, with a braid trimming, serving for heading to a deep lace flounce. On the shoulders another row of narrow braiding supports a lace flounce, also narrower. Robe of maroon silk. Chapeau of rose taffetas, trimmed with a row of black velvet, with black ostrich feathers on both idea. Robe of pearl-grey Broquet de soie, with a single plain skirt. The corsage à basques, with braces formed with a trimming of feathers posées à plat. The sleeves are à deux poignets, also formed by similar feathers. A trimming of velvet buttons closes the front of the robe.

of the robe.

Girls: Chapeau of white taffetas, with the under part of blonde-Robe en taffetas of blue; the corsage, open in front, shows a white muslia chemisette, over which is passed a black velvet ribbon in squares. The sleeves are high, ornamented with a bow of ribbons to match. The waistband is made of similar ribbons, but wider.

Evening Dress for girls, of rose taffetas. The skirt has two flounces, both trimmed with black velvet; below a lace. Sleeves, ornamented with black ribbons, have two wristbands. The waistband hangs down behind in ends. The fichu, à la jeanette, is held in by a pin. The under part of the sleeves is of embreicered muslin. In the head-dress is a row of ribbone, to match the waistband.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—An interesting lecture was delivered on Monday night at the St. Leonard's Literary Institution, Westminster, by Mr. Jalez Ilegg, on "the Application of the Microscope to the Detection of Adulterations in Food." The lecturer commenced by stating that the practice of adulteration was so prevalent that it might be laid down as a rule, that nearly every article was liable to sophistication which it would pay to adulterate, and the adulteration of which is practicable. The following is an enumeration of the various articles specially treated of: Plaster of Paris, alum, acetate of copper or verdigris, sulphate of copper, commonly known as bluestone, carbonate of copper, arsenite or copper or beheele's green, carbonate of lead, chromate of lead, red oxides of lead, cinnabar or bisulphuret of mercury, ferrocyanide of from or Prussian blue; ferruginous earths, as Venetian red, bole armenian, &c.; sulphuric acid, cocculus indicus, gamboge, and cayenne. The lecture was most attentively listened to by a crowded and most respectable audience. At the conclusion the lecturer invited those interested in the microscope to view a large collection of the various preparations. ADULTERATION OF FOOD .- An interesting lecture was delivered

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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The market fer result all National Scentities has been very sensitive this week; and, no doubt, it will continue so curing the atting of the Peace Continue the property of the Peace Continue the string of the Peace Continue the property of the Peace Continue the Peace of the Pe

and County, 35 ex. div.; Lendon and Paris, 9\frac{2}; London and Westminster, 45\frac{1}{2}; New South Wales, 37\frac{2}{3}; Oriental, 39\frac{2}{2}; South Australia, 39\frac{2}{3}; Union of London, 28.

Mest Miscellaneous Securities have been steady as to price, but the business done in them has been comparatively emalt:—Australian Royal Mail, 4\frac{1}{2}; Canada Company's Bonds, 13\frac{1}{2}; Ditto Government Six per Cents, 108\frac{2}{3}; Crystal Palace, 2\frac{1}{2}; Ditto Preference, 5\frac{2}{3}; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 16\frac{2}{3}; Lordon Docks, 100\frac{1}{2}; Mexican and South American, 5\frac{1}{2}; North of Europe Steam, 15\frac{1}{2}; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8\frac{1}{2}; Peinsular and Oriental Seam, 63\frac{1}{2}; Ditto, New, 14\frac{1}{2}; Scottish Australian Investmeut, 1\frac{1}{2}; St. Katharine's Docks, 84\frac{2}{3}; South Australian Land, 35\frac{1}{2}; v in Diemen's Land, 15\frac{1}{2}.

Mining Shares have sold slowly:—Cobre Copper at 88\frac{2}{3}; Copper Mine 1\frac{1}{3}; Crystal Most Railway Securities have been steady, at very full prices. It must source of satisfaction to learn that the ruinous competition between the Lough and Lincolnshire Companies, on the one part, and the Great Northern on the other, has been brought to a conclusion. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 89\frac{2}{3}; Caledonian, 57\frac{1}{3}; East Lancashire, 72\frac{1}{3}; Great Northern, 96\frac{2}{3}; Ditto, Eighths, 1\frac{2}{3}; London and Brighton, 97\frac{1}{3}; London and North-Western, 101\frac{2}{3}; Ditto, Eighths, 1\frac{2}{3}; London and South-Western, 92\frac{2}{3}; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24\frac{2}{3}; Midland, 70\frac{1}{3}; North British, 20\frac{1}{3}; North Eastern—Berwick, 77\frac{2}{3}; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 11\frac{2}{3}; South-Eastern, 6\frac{3}{3}; Linc Leased At A Fixed Rental.—Wear Valley, 32\frac{2}{3}; Preference Shares.—Chester and Holyhead, 16\frac{1}{3}; Ditto, Eighths

THE MARKETS.

COEN EXCHANGE, February 25.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat, and that a very miduling condition, was on sale in to-day's market, yet all kinds moved off slowly, nd, in some instances. Kent samples gave way in value from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, oreign wheat—the shew of which was by no means extensive—raide very factive, at last reck's correct. We had an improved demand for batley, at very full prices, but make ommanded carrely say attention. Owing to some large arrivals from abroad the oat cade was heavy, at 5d. per quarter less money. Beans, peas, and flour changed hands lowly, at barely late rates.

slowly, at barely late rates.

Feb 27th.—To-lay's market was rather scantily attended by buyers, and the general feanand rul dinactive, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat. Essex and Kent red, 62s. to 74s.; ditto white, 63s. to 77s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 69s. to 73s.; rpc, 90s. to 58s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 23s.; distilling ditto, 39s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 22s. to 39s.; Lincold and Norfolk malt, 63s. to 74s.;

brown ditto, 60s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 71s.; Chevalier, 75s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed outs, 20s. to 24s.; potato duto, 24s. to 39s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 24s.; inck beans, 33s. to 36s.; grey peas, 34s. to 33s.; maple, 31s. to 33s.; white, 40s. to 45s. boilers, 42s. to 45s. per quarter, Town-made flour, 55s. to 67s.; Suffolk, 49s. to 50s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 52s. to 54s. per 29ths. American four, 34s. to 39s. per barrel.

Seeds.—Linserd and rapezied, as well as cakes, have commanded rather more attention, at full prices. In sil other articl is very little is dusing, on former forms.

Linserd, English, crushing, 70s. to 72s.; Mediterraneau, 56s. to 72s.; humpseed, 56s. to 58s. per quarter.

Linserd claes, English, 130 s. to 131 ss.; ditto, foreign, 513 0s. to 130s.; white, 10s. to 13s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 0d. per bushel. English rapeased, 88s. to 90s. per quarter. Linserd claes, English, 130 s. to 131 ss.; ditto, foreign, 513 0s. to 131 0s. Rape cakes, 16 to 12s. to 7.5s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 62s. per quarter.

Bread — The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolia are from ½d. to 10d.; of household ditto, 7dd. to 9d. per 41ss. load.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 73s. 11d.; barley, 35s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; ryo, 45s. 4d.; beans, 42s. 5d.

English Grain Sold last Weekls.—Wheat, 90,365; barley, 75 223; oats, 14,965; rye, 65; beans, 5147; peas, 1335 quarters.

Tea.—The transactions in all kinds of tea continue very moderate. In prices, however, we have no clange to notice. Common sound congou, 9d. per 1b.

Sugar.—Most descriptions of raw sugar have been in good request this week, and, in some instar ces, a further advance of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. has been realised by the importers, we have no clange to notice. Common sound congou, 9d. per 1b.

Sugar.—Most descriptions of raw sugar have been in good request this week, and, in some instar ces, a further advance of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. has been realised by the importers, contin

Hops.—Fine hops are in fair request, at full quotations; but all other kinds continue dull and drosping.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool continue to progress briskly, and prices, compared with the October sales, show an advance of from 2d. to 3d. per lb. The private market

pared with the October sates, snow an acreate the parents of the p

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

T. SPENCE, Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, market gardener.—T. WHITEHEAD Eastchesp, City, sugar dealer and colonial agent.

BANKRUPTS.

II. MARTIN and S. FOOT. Battersee Park Brewery, Batterson-fields, browers.—W. PAYNE, Jermyn-street, St. James's, wine-merchant and hotelkeeper.—E. DAY, Edgeware-road, builder and plumber and glazier.—J. J. HATCH, Friday-street, City, furrier.—E. and J. F. RODGERS, Walsall, Staffordshire, grocers.—T. DAVIES, Abergavenny, Bomouth-shire, butcher.—MARY C. BLOXSOME, Cheltenham, Cardin, and Dursley, Gloucostershire, wine and spirit merchant and common brower.—T. T. CLARKE and J. WADE, Huddersfield, woollen yain manufacturers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 25.

1st Life Guards: Licut. A. W. Peyton to be
Captain; Cornet and Sob-Licut. Lord C. W.
B. Bruce to be Litutenant.
2nd Dragoons: H. E. Browning to be Cornet.

2nd Light Dragoons: Ensign E. King to be
Corret.

WAR DEPARTMENT, FEB. 25.

37th. Licut. W. J. Coope to be Captain;
Ensigns E. G. Hasted, E. Bruttont, W. A. R.
Ensigns E. G. Hasted, E. Bruttont, W. A. R.
Constitution of the Constitution of the

ret.
fith: T. Boyce to be Cornet.
fith: Cornet J. Gibsone to be Lieutenant.
st Foot: W. Tresson to be Dispenser of

cot: W. Tresson to be Disputed.
ines.
J. Hatchell (2) to be Ensign.
Ensign G. E. Rundle to be Ensign.
F. Rynd to be Ensign.
Capt. R. C. Glyn to be Captain.
Assist.-Surg. W. H. Yates to be Assisted.

sistant-Surgeon. 17th: W. Whincup to be Dispenser of Me-

dicune.

18th: Staff Dispenser of Medicines E.
O'Riegan to be Dispenser of Medicines.

22nd: A. W. Craven to be Ensign.

25th: Ensign E. A. T. Cunyughame to be Lieutenaut; Ensign H. Bend to be Ensign.

26th: Assist.-Surg. W. F. Cullen to be Assistants-Surgeon.

26th: Assist.-Surg. W. F. Cullen to be Assistants-Unifferen.
29th: W. M. Cochrane to be Ensign.
39th: Lett. J. S. C. Harcourt to be Captain; Ensigns C. P. Fitzgibbon, A. T. Frans
to be Lieutenants; W. Peat, J. D. Bilbam
to le Ensigns.
31st: Fansigns S. C. Mathews, A. T. Jones,
to be Lieutenants; W. E. Tibbetts, R. E.
Hyram, to be Ensigns.
31st: Ensigns C. de St. Croix to be Lieutenants; W. E. Tibbetts, R. E.
Hyram, to be Ensigns.
31st: Ensigns C. de St. Croix to be Lieutenant; E. H. Harcelt to be Ensign.
33th: Ensigns R. Gray, F. G. F. Moors, T.
33th: Ensigns R. Gray, F. G. F. Moors, T.
M. Fego, to be Lieutenants; J. G. Anderson,
R. W. Stokes, L. G. Browening to be Ensigns.

thompson, A. H. Fragett, C. F. Houghton, to be Lieutecaats; H. B. Gledstanes, A. M'Clintoch, H. Pearson, P. F. Clarke, C. M. Clarke, to be Ensigna.

38th: G. E. Rundle to be Ensign.

38th: G. E. Rundle to be Lieutenants; A. L. Reade, F. Cornwall, B. Graves, to be Ensigns.

38th: G. E. Rundle to be Lieutenant; E. C. Bicknell to be Ensigns.

38th: B. Brown to be Lieutenant; E. C. Bicknell to be Ensigns.

38th: A. G. Cavendish, L. Bolden, and J. Bristen and A. D. Hommon to be lieutenant; E. C. Bicknell to be Ensigns.

38th: A. Be Ensign and R. B. C. Daubeny to be Ensigns.

38th: A. Be Ensign and C. B. C. Daubeny to be Ensigns.

72nd: Ensign E. W. Denne to be Lieutenant; J. C. Thomas to be Ensign.

72nd: Ensigns H. E. Brown, E. Henry, and C. Murray to be Lieutenants; F. Hodgkinson, A. Tanner, and J. W. F. Buller to be Ensigns.

72th: Acting Assist.-Surg. W. R. Burklt to be Assistant-Eurgeon.

37th: Acting Assist.-Surg. V. M. M'Master to be Assistant-Eurgeon.

37th: Capt. H. W. P. Butler to be Lieutenant; C. P. Miller to be Ensign.

85th: Capt. H. W. P. Butler to be Captain; A. Dixon to be Ensign.

95th: Ensign G. Porter to be Lieutenant; C. P. Miller to be Ensign.

95th: Ensign G. Porter to be Lieutenant; C. P. Miller to be Ensign.

95th: Ensign G. Porter to be Ensign.

95th: Ensign J. C. Warne, G. F. Dowdeswell to be Lleutenant; Ensign W. M. Cochrane, W. G. Blake, J. T. Nugent, to be Ensign.

95th: Ensign A. M. Grote to be Ensign.

95th: Ensign A. M. Grote to be Ensign.

95th: Ensign B. P. Oberlein to be Assistant-Surgeon.

Ce lan Rite Regiment: Saul'Surgeon of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeon of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeon.

Sun; asset of the Lieutenson M. Fego, to be Lieutenson M. Fego, to be Lieutenson M. Fego, to be Captains; Ensigns G. M. Onslow, J. Q. Palmer, to be Lieutenants; T. Eman to Palmer, to be Lieutenants; D. Eman to be Lieutenants

be Ensign.
46th: Fraign F. R. Fishbourne to be Lieutenent; R. B. Morrow to be Ensign.
47th: Ensigns R. O'Connor, G. H. Dawson, to be Lieutenents; G. Pigott, C. Kidd, to be Ensigns.
40th. 1 Lieut. G. K. Chatfield to be Captain; S. Field to be Lieutenant; E. Lakin

geon.
Ce, lon Ritio Regiment: Saul' Sungacon of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeon.
Royal Newfoundand Companies: W. Chambers to be Ensign.
Gold Coast Corpe: E. N. R. Gatehouse to be Ensign.

Ensign S. Field to be Lieutenant; E. Lakin to be Ensign.

Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to be Surgeson of Second Class H. L. Cowen to Surgeson of Second Class H. Cowen to be Surgeson of Surgeson to Surgeso BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

COHEN and J. LUBLINER, Hatton-gastlen, manufacturing goldsmiths.—H. HENTON, natable, straw-hat menufacturer.—J. K. CURNEY, Uxbridge, cook.—SAKAH BREWIN, sbeach 8t. Peter, Cambridgeshire, miller.—F. KNOWLES, beymour-street, Euston-square mist.—L. BIRNSTINGL, Broad-street-bushtings, City, and Sidney, New South Wales, mernt.—W.S. SLATER, Birkenhead and Liverpool, timber merchant.—G. GOODRICH, Durschuesteribire, chemist.—S. HARVEY, Cardiff, Giamorganshire, outfitter.—G. C. MEDI, da, grocer.—G. UNWIN, Sheffield, scale presset.—J. TRAVIS, Shaw, Lancashire, cotton naer.—J. SMITH, Rochade, grocer.—H. and W. COOP, Chequerbent, Lancashire, ailk nufacturers.—J. OWEN, Salford, baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M'LEOD, Glargow, bookseller.—D. G. F. MACDONALD, Ediuburgh, civil engineer.—
J. MAC F. SMITH, Glargow, merchant.—R. CAMPBELL, Bowfield, Renfrowshire, bleacher

Byron, of a son. On the 23rd ult., at Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. M. Macleane, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Wm. W. Watkins, to Serah Eliza, second daughter of the liste Mr. James Brown, Westminster-road.

On Monday, the 19th ult., at Christ Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. H. Taylor, uncle of the bride, Captain Portal, 4th Light Bragoons, A.D.C. to Lieut-General Lord G. Paget, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-General Taylor, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurat.

On the 8th ult., at Kazatch, Crimea, in consequence of hardships suffered in Russia, whilst a prisemer, T. M. Boys, loth koyal Bussars, aged 32. On the 25th ult., at Kingston, Surrey, Rear-Admiral Godby. On the 18th Dec., at Stony-hill Barracks, of yellow Kyrr, Lieut. Arthur Manning Tuck, the fourth son of John Johnson Tuck, 1820, of Sydenham, Kent, late of Wortham, in the county of Kent, aged 22. On the 25th February, at Belvedere-road, Lambeth, of disease of the heart, Isabella Buncan, the beloved wife of Andrew Cosser, Esq. On Wednesday, the 20th of February, at Fonsandane, near Penzance, Cernwall, William Bolitho, Esq., aged 52.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 28TH REGIMENT BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

THE 28th Regiment formed the escort with Army Head-Quarters; and in The 28th Regiment formed the escort with Army Head-Quarters; and in passing through Umballah, en route to Ferozepore, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at the request of Major Powell and the officers of the regiment, took the opportunity of a halt to present it with New Colours, which had lately been received from the Ordnance Department. For this purpose the regiment was drawn up, on the morning of the 30th November, on the Parade Ground of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, at Umballah, in review order. Ranks being at inspection distance, the new colours were placed about fifty yards in front of the centre, under charge of colour-havildars, and guarded by two grenadiers. The old colours occupied, for the last time, their usual place in line—one on each side of the honorary colour.

the last time, their usual place in line—one on each side of the honorary colour.†

Precisely at seven o'clock a.m. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Staff, and an escort of Irregular Cavalry, arrived on the ground, and was received by the regiment with a general salute. His Excellency then rode down the line and up the rear (the band playing a march and quick step). The commanding officer then closed the ranks of the Grenadiers; and, the band having moved up, that company proceeded to the centre of the line, the band playing the "British Grenadiers." The native officers, carrying the old colours, moved to the centre of the company, which presented arms as they approached, the band playing "God Save the Queen." The Grenadiers then marched with the old colours to the left of the line, the band p'aying "Auld Lang Syne;" countermarched and proceeded up the ranks, the regiment presenting arms while the colours were trooped. On arriving on the right of the line the old colours took post between the Grenadiers and No. 1 Company, at open order. The Jemadare; appointed to receive the new colours now moved to the centre of the Grenadier company—whose ranks were again closed by the commanding officer—and they then proceeded (the band in front playing the Victoria March) to the right of, and perpendicular to, the saluting flag, and halted opposite to the new colours.

new colours.

Sir William Gomm dismounted from his horse, as did the Staff, and Msjor Powell, commanding the regiment, and the interpreter. His Excellency took one of the new colours in each hand, and made them over to the Jermadars, who came forward to receive them, and then resumed their places—the Grenadiers presenting arms, and the band playing "God Save the Queen." His Excellency then delivered the following address. address:-

It has afforded me much satisfaction to have been invited by Major Powell to present its new colours to the fine regiment under his command. The colours which the corps is now consigning to honourable deposit have waved in triumph over fields become illustrious in the annals of British warfare in

The colours about to be taken into charge carry blazoned on their folds the record of those well-fought days; and sure I am that the gallant men now composing the 28th Bengal Native Infantry will ever guard those records free from insult or taint, and will ever be found ready to add fresh trophies to those nominated or tank, and was ever be found ready to and result respect to those so commemorated. I repeat that I feel a lively interest in thus becoming instrumental in the delivery of its colours to the corps, and I fervently pray that the blessing of Providence may rest upon them wherever they move, equally among the healthy walks of enduring peace, as along fields of righteous conflict with the enemies of our Queen and country, wherever they may be

A translation of this was read in a loud voice by Ensign Scott; after which Major Powell replied :-

Sir William Gomm,—In the name of the European and Native officers and men of the 28th Regiment, I thank your Excellency for the honour you have done us this day in presenting us with these colours. It is not often that a regiment is so fortunate as to receive its colours from the hands of the Commander-in-Chief; and I assure your Excellency that the honour is fully appreciated by all ranks, and will long be remembered amongst us. I think I may safely say that the colours which you have this day confided to our care will be guarded with logalty and devotion on all occasions. I again thank your Excellency for your kindness on this occasion.

The officer commanding the Granelian Commany (Cantain Cartlan)

The officer commanding the Grenadier Company (Captain Costley) then closed his ranks, and, wheeling round, returned with the new colours to his place on the right of the line; the band playing the "Gomm Polka" as a quick step.

The new colours now took the place of the old ones, which dropped to the rear, and were marched away by an escort from the Light Company; the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," and the regiment presenting arms. The Grenadiers were then faced to the left and marched down the line (regiment at the present); front rank led by the Queen's colour; rear rank led by the regimental Colour—the band playing the Regimental March. On reaching the left of the line they countermarched, and trooped the colours up the ranks, breaking into quick time on the commanding officer giving the word to the regiment to shoulder arms; the band changing to "Taza ba Taza." The new colours then took their place in the centre of the line, on the right and left of the honorary colour, which remained in the centre throughout the ceremony, the regiment presenting arms, and the band playing the "National Anthem."

The commanding officer then closed the ranks, and the regiment broke into open column of companies, right in front, and marched past in slow time. After passing the Commander-in-Chief it changed to the quick step and returned to its encampment.

Thus ended this interesting military spectacle, which was witnessed by

time. After passing the Comman and returned to its encampment.

Thus ended this interesting military spectacle, which was witnessed by a large assemblage, amongst whom were several ladies. Besides the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the General Commanding the Division, the Brigadier Commanding at Umballah and their Staff, and a number of officers of all arms were present. Lady Gomm also honoured the ceremony with her presence, leaning on the arm of General Johnston, and appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the morning.

This Sketch was taken at the moment the new colours were presented by the Commander-in-Chief to the native officers—the Grenadier Company being in front, and the band on its left. A part of the regiment is seen in line, with the European officers in front at open order. In the background are the barracks of H. M. 9th Lancers. Some of the spectators are on elephants, some on horseback, and the Staff dismounted, &c.

*Colour-sergeants.
† The regiment is allowed an honorary colour, and an extra native officer, to carry it, for service under Lord Lake.

I Native officers whose rank corresponds with that of Easign.

An Indian air—very popular with the Sepoys.

A Letter from St. Petersburg of the 14th instant, in the National Zeitung, states that up to that date no orders had been given to the workmen employed in building the 131-gun steam line-of-battle ship Witiaz, at Nicolaieff, to suspend their work, and that nothing had transpired to lead to the belief that counter-orders would be issued to stop the concentration of the naval militia at Revel, Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and Sveaborg.

WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY SWING BRIDGE, AT BENHA, EGYPT.

This important work spans the ancient Nile—the most historical, and most fertilising, and the most wonderful river in the world, in that land which was in its prime when Moses was born, and that has been old and decaying through all the growth and history of the present

living world.

The Bridge is the property of the Pacha of Egypt, and has been constructed for the use of the Egyptian Railway Company. It is now open for traffic; the trains now conveying the Overland passengers to India from Alexandria to Cairo, instead of donkeys, camels, and the Nile boat

The bridge, with all its piers or caissons, is made entirely of iron; and is composed of a wrought-iron tube, in three distinct lengths, that at the centre opening for the passage of vessels: the trains are borne upon its upper surface, as shown. The tube also supports wrought-iron ornamental breekets which covers footnets beginning.

mental brackets, which carry a footpath on each side.

It has ten spans or openings: the eight side ones being of eighty feet span; the two centre ones are rather smaller, and are spanned by the movable or swing portion of the tube, which is of itself 156 feet long and turns round from its supports in a line with the stream without

any tie or stay whatever. The machinery for opening is concealed within the ornamental capping of the centre piece, and is so arranged that two men can easily open or

close the bridge at pleasure. The top and bottom trams at the centre (upon which the rollers and tube revolve) weigh nearly eighty tons, and, being much larger and heavier than any ever before made, could not be turned in any existing machine—a large horizontal lathe was therefore designed and made specially

Planed plates and turned rollers are placed on the top of each caiseon, so as to allow the free expansion and contraction of the whole length of tube.

(Continued on page 232.)

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET .- On Monday, MONEY; Tuesday and Wednesday, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; Thursday and Friday, MARRIED LIFE. On Saturday (first time), a New Comedy, entitled THE EVIL GENIUS. In coosequence of its increasing attraction, THE LITTLE TRRA-BUHE. as a second piece every night With. on Tuesday, Wodnesday, Thursday, and Friday, LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS; concluding every evening with the Opening Scenes (only) of THE BUTTERFLY S HALL

PANTOMIME Every Evening.

A DELPHI THEATRE.—MONDAY, and during the Week, BETBY BAKER, THAT BLESSED BABY, and JACK and the BEAN-STALK. Jack and Harlequin, Madame Coleste; Mother Goose and Columbine, Miss Wyndham; as performed, by command, before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS. Great Novelty, and attractive Production of MASKS AND FACES, with new Secuety; and great His of THE LUCKY HOISE-SHOE. The Great National Standard Pantomime still running, with its Thomsond-Guinea Transformation Scene. New Tricks, new Dresses, &c.

MR. W. S. WOODIN AS RACHEL IN "LES HORACES."

S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES

EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL

King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five.

Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'Clock.

THE EXHIBITION of the WAR, illustrated by Rictures Painted from Sketches and Photographs made on the spot by officers, is NOW OPEN at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIF'S, 114, New Bond-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, their celebrated Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, on MONDAY, FEB. 25th, and every evening during the week, atthe MUSIC-HALL, SHEFFIELD.

MR. CHARLES OKEY'S DESCRIPTIVE AVA GOSSIP about PARIS—its People—Exhibition—Rhine—Black forest—Caricature—Plano—Rough Sketches—Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight: Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at Three. Area, is.; Stalls, is. 5d.—REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant.

THE only GRAND MOVING DIORAMA

NR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC. HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is now open every Evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between Il and 4, without any extra charge), 3a.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning depresentations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, t3 o'cleck.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

THE LION-SLAYER AT HOME, 232, Piccality - Mr. (60Rio) CumMing DisSCRIBiss-very night sacept Satarday, at 8, what Lie SaW and 10 h is Soft II. AFRICA. Meriage Intertainments every Saturday at 3 colock. The Pictura are painted by Mears. Richard Letter, 10 colock The Pictura are painted by Mears. Richard Letter, 10 colock to the Pictura are painted by Mr. J. Colsen. Admittance, 1s., 2s., and 3s. The Collection on View during the day from 11 to 6, 1s. Children half-price in the Reserved Seats and Stalls.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, consisting of 1000 highly-interesting Models, representing every part of the Human Frame in health and disease; also, the various Races of Ren, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures delivered at Twelve. Two, and Four, Morning; and Haif-past Seven, Evening, by Dr. SEATON, and at Haif-past Elght by Dr. KAHN. Admission, la.—4, Coveniry-street, Leicester-square.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC. — JUVENILE MORNINGS every Wednesday and Friday during Lent, commencing at 2, with Elementary Astronomy, by J. H. Pepper, Esq., illustrated with magniferent Dissolving Diagrams, and appropriate Dissolving Modes of Curring Smokey Chimneys and Children Hayen and Illusday. It is a principle of the Dissolving Modes of Curring Smokey Chimneys: 4, the episcodid Fire-Cloud; and 4.15, the New and Second Series of the Dissolving View Blustrature; the Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor. Admission 1s. Schools and Children half-price.

ROYAL PANOPTICON. - Machinery The in motion—Giganite Electrical Machino—Hisinko's Dising Apparatus and Subaqueous Light—Dioramas: Venice, Pompsu, Whittington and Puss in Boots—Coamoramas: St. Potersburg, Moseow, and Paris Exhibition—Lectures on Chemistry—Natural Magic, &c.—Orphous Giee Union. Every Evening, at 3.25. Grand Organ daily, 3.39 and 8.15. Luminous Fountain, 100 feet high, 4.55 and 9.55. Open, Mornings, 12 to 5; Evenings, 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.

MILLINERS' and DRESSMAKERS' PRO-

ENRY RUSSELL at the SURREY THEATRE.—PASSION WEEK.—For Five Nights Only,—Blouday, March 17th; Tuesday, 18th; Wednesday, 19th; Thursday, 18th; Wednesday, 19th; Thursday, 18th; Statunday, 25th. Process as lissue, Mr. RUSSELL, will present his Entertainment, entitled THE FAR WHST, or Lafe in America; relate has Adventures, and sing list New War Sange—"Strike, Men., Strike!" also his celebrated compositions, "Cheer." Strike, Men., Strike!" also his celebrated compositions, "Cheer. "Strike, Men., Strike!" also his celebrated compositions, "Cheer." "The Manie." "Ac. The Second Pays, Cheer." "The Shington Fire." The Manie." "Ac. The Second Pays (Cheer.) "The Manie." "The Manie." "The Manie." "Ac. The Second Pays (Cheer.) "The Manie." "The Manie." "Ac. The Second Pays (Cheer.) "The Manie." "The Manie." "The Manie." "Ac. The Second Pays (Cheer.) "The Manie." "

TIWELVE REASONS WHY EVERYBODY could powers of the human voice and its contributary organs. Breamer in crear for to regard the effects referred to as a mere rament measurement of the thought no more absorban soon as the persuances of the instead to be thought no more absorban soon as the persuances in manufacture of them pessessed of considerable ment in the manufacture of them pessessed of considerable ment in the name of them pessessed of considerable ment in the name of them pessessed of considerable ment in the name of them pessessed of considerable ment in the name of them pessessed of considerable ment in the name of them pessessed of considerable ment in the name of them pesses the name of them pesses the name of them pesses the name of the name of them pesses the name of the

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

MISS P. HORTON'S (Mrs. T. GERMAN REED) New and Popular ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of Musical and Characteristic Hustrations, introducing a variety of amusing and interesting Scenes from Issat Life, with Engish, French, and Italian Songs, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), for a limited period, at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-atreet, commencing at Eight o'clock and terminating at a Quarter past Ten. Prices of Admission, 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s., which can be secured at the Gailsry during the day. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'Clock.

PICCO, the celebrated blind-born SARDI-NIAN MINETREL, known on the Continent as "the Musical Phenomenon," who has created so great a sensation at all the principal Theatres of Italy, and at the Imperial Italyan Ocera-house at Paris, is arrived in England, and will give his FIRST CONCELT on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, where he will illustrate the powers of a common halipenay wooden whistle; for which occasion he has secured the services of the Orchestral Usion, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Melion.—Tickets 7s. and 4s., to be had at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Picco's, 29, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square.

The lirectors are prepared to receive MONEY on LOAN to pay off debentures falling due, and to accept TENDERS for the same at 5 per cent per annum.—Applications to be made to the undersigned.

By order of the Hoard,
Lishopsgate Terminus, Feb. 8, 1856.

THE CENTRAL FARMERS' CLUB.

Founded 1843.
COMMITTEE FOR 1856.
Chairman—James Wood, Esq., Ockley Manor, Hurstpier Point,
Sussex.

Committee for 1856.
Chairman—James Wood, Esq., Ockley Manor, Hurstpler Point, Sussex.

Baker, R. Writtle, Chelmsford, Essex.
Barthropp, N. G., Cretingham, Woodbridge, Surfolk.
Beadell, Jas., Broomfield Lodge, Chelmsford, Essex.
Bennett, W., Regent-street, Cambridge.
Bradshaw, J. Knole, Guildford, Burrey.
Burton, E. B., Hitchin, Herts.
Caparn, R., Holbeach, Lincola.
Carter, J., 65, S. Molton-street.
Cheffins, Win., 62, Moorgate-street, Cliv.
Crosakill, W., Beverley, Yorkshire.
Cousmaker, L. A., Westwood, Farnham, Surrey.
Gale, R. C., Winchester, Hants.
Grange, Ely, Cambridge.
Gray, Win., Courteen Hall, Northampton.
Howard, J., Bedford.
Johnson, C. W., Waldronhurst, Croydon, Surrey.
Riech, J. J., Tipirce Hall, Essex.
Neebt, J. C., 39, Kernington-lane
Osiley, J., 60, Doughty-street, London.
Secretary—Henry Corbert, 39, Now Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.
Extract from Report of Special Committee.

"The Central Farmers' Club has been in active existence nearly

Secretary—HEERY CORDET, 39, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

Extract from Report of Special Committee.

"The Central Farmers' Club has been in active existence nearly thirteen years. During that period—in addition to affording the advantage of social intercourse between farmers, gentlemen farming their own land, agricultural implement makers, land agents, solicitors, country elergymen, and others interested in the cultivation and improvement of the soil—the Club has discussed upwards of eighty important agricultural questions, and (since 1853) circulated printed reports of those discussions among the Members.

"The number of Members who have joined in the past year has led the Committee to believe that the time has arrived when the large body of residents in the country, interested directly or indirectly in agriculture, can support a London Club-House, situated in a central situation, furnished plainly but comfortably, with the usual clining, drawing, reading, smoking rooms, and library; and in addition a number of bed-rooms for the use of Country Members during brief visits to town."

at a subscription of Two Guineas a-year (with an entrance fee of Iwo Guineas).

These arrangements will enable the Members to enjoy the advantages of a first-class hotel at half the usual charges, combined with the peculiar conderts of a club-house; and to receive and entertals in a suitable manner the numerous foreigners and colonists who wait this country for the nurpose of studying our agriculture, or purchasing live stock and implements.

It is proposed that special arrangements be made for the accommodation of Members attending the Monday and Friday Cattle and Corn Markets, and the Annual Christmas Show.

Gantlemen visiting London for only six days is the year would save nearly the whole amount of their subscription.

Gentlemen desirous of joining under the new arrangement can address themselves to the Chalfman or Secretary, referring to some Member of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Highland Society, or any Member of the Club.

TO THE GENERAL PRACTITIONERS IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY, IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE SOCIETY of A POTHECARIES carnestly invite the attention of their Licentiates to the BILL which has been introduced into the House of Commons to ALTER and AMEND the LAWS regulating the MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Society have no besitation in publicly expressing their opinion that the changes in the law which are contemplated by this Bill would prove highly detrimental to the interests of General Practitioners, that is to say, to the interests of a great majority of those who are practising the healing art in this country.

The Society, therefore, entreat their Licentiates to examine the provisions of this Bill for themselves, and to form their own opinion of its real scope and object, and they caution them, in the meanwhits, against accepting the Bill upon the opinion and recommendation of its promoters.

A prominent feature of the Bill, which will not accept attention.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

POYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
OFFICE, London, January, 1856.

The Governors and Directors have to announce to the holders of Life Policies effected on the system of Partiespation in Profits adopted by the Corporation in December 1844, that a Second Septennial Bonus has been declared in respect of the surplus realised on that account. Such Founs attaches to all Policies—effected a Libsequently to 1841 for the whole term of life, on the participating scale of premium—which were substitting up to the close of the Sist day of December, 1855, and on which three or more angual Premiums had then been paid.

The following Table shows the amount of Reversionary Bonus added to British Policies of fourteen years' standing, for the sum of 1800 each.

Age when Assured.	Addition made in 1848.	Further Addition in 1855.	Total Addition.	per Annum on the Sum Assured.	Per Cent on the Premium paid.
	£	£	£	1	
30 35	102	112	214	1.53	57-4
35	106	115	221	1:58	52.8
40	113	121	234	1 67	49.2
45	131	128	249	1.78	45.6
50	135	140	275	1.96	43'3
55	149	154	203	9:16	40.7
60	166	174	340	2.43	38.2

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7 the stops.—cak, 25 guinear, rosewood, 25 guineas.
8 Three stops.—cak, 25 guinear, rosewood, 25 guineas.
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12 guineas.
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THE best Show of IRON BEDSTEADS in the



WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY-BRIDGE ACROSS THE NILF, AT BENHA.

THE wonderful sagacity of the ele-The wonderful sagacity of the ele-phant has been a frequent theme. In the Island of Ceylon, where these animals in a wild state abound, the Government employ the natives to catch them in immense krauks erected in the jungle, into which great herds of elephants are driven; and, after they have been ensuared and secured, they are tamed and made to perform of elephants are driven; and, after they have heen ensnared and secured, they are tamed and made to perform the heavy detail of the various public works, such as piling timber, launching ships, dragging ponderous materials, raising blocks of stone, and pulling waggon-loads of road-metal. It is asserted that some of the most sagacious of the elephants, when piling up timber, have been known to retire a short distance to scan the proportions of the heap; and, if the eye detected any deflection from the proper angle, not another stick would they put on until the proper slope was rectored. It is a fact that, in building retaining walls, erecting bridges, &c., the masons rely very much upon the efficient co-operation of the attendant elephants—of some of whom it has been said that, with the direction of the keeper alone, and without any artificer or plumb-line, they could pile block upon block with almost human intelligence.

The accompanying Sketch shows in a remarkable manner not only the great intelligence of these brutes, but also their prodigious physical power, which enables them to break down the trees of the forest for food, in the proper should be a supplied to the stone of the forest for food, in which enables them to break down the trees of the forest for food, in the standard property is a supplied to the supplied to the standard property is a supplied to the s

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mastered.

It may be interesting to add to our Correspondent's letter the following testimony to the services of the elephant as an assistant builder in Ceylon, narrated by Mr. S. W. Baker, in his "Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon," just published. The author had purchased a large tract in the Ceylonese highlands, with the view of establishing there a European community, in the Newarn Ellia—the sanatorium of the island. Here Mr. Baker erected a church, and had for one of his assistants an elephant whose services he thus acknowledges:—

WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY-BRIDGE ACROSS THE NILV, AT BENHA.

(Continued from page 230.)

The engineer of this fine work is Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P.; and the contractor for the whole work is Mr. E. Price.

This bridge, and an other of the same kind at Berket elsable, were manufactured at the works of Messrs, Gissell, London, under the entire superintendence of Mr. James Wilson, C.E., who also designed the large machinery for turning the centre trams.

THE ELEPHANT

ENGINEER.

ENGINEER.

Equally as the feeble reeds or the stream. The great waterworks at present in course of erection upon Messrs. Morton and Tytler's Rajale where cartroads could not be made, nor the feeble native Cooly possibly where carty them. In this dilemma the energetic local engineer, Mr. John Brown (an Aberdonian), had recourse to elephants. In the Sketch is seen who whe pipes are taken up upon the tusks and trunk by the elephant. By this means the piping will be laid at a moderate cost; though the elephante, from never having been trained, may not be able to screw the pieces together. Still it is interesting to see how, in a colony where scientific appliances are either not within reach or are too costly, engineering difficulties are successfully mastered. The most extraordinary part of her performance was the arranging of two immense logs of red keenar (one of the heaviest woods). These were about eighteen feet long and two in diameter, and they were intended to lie on each bank of the stream parallel to the brook, and close to the edge. These she placed with the greatest care in their exact positions, unassisted by any one. She rolled them gently over with her head, then with one foot; and, keeping her trunk on the opposite side of the log, she checked its way whenever its own momentum would have carried it into lis enough to say that the cast-iron ping, extending to a length of nearly two miles (each length of pipe weighing about six hundredweight) has to be carried to the position it has to occupy, across logs of felled lying exactly parallel to each other close to the edge of each bank.

ELEPHANT ASSISTING TO LAY DOWN WATER-PIPES NHAR KANDY, IN CEYLON.



PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 28TH REGIMENT, BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY, AT UNBALLAH .- (SEE PAGE 237.)



THE NEW SHIP " CITY OF MOBILE."

THE NEW AMERICAN MERCHANT-SHIP "CITY OF MOBILE."

THIS noble merchantman has just arrived in the East India Docks, Black-

This noble merchantman has just arrived in the East India Docks, Blackwall, from the United States, with the largest cargo of wheat that has ever left the shores of America, or ever entered this or any other port in the world—the quantity brought being about 9000 quarters, and stowing, besides, an immense quantity of barrelled flower and staves.

The City of Mobile was built at New York, for the house of Horbeck and Co., of that city, she is of 1750 tons register burden, and is built throughout with oak. She has been visited and inspected by the captains of some of the most celebrated vessels in the port of London, and pronunced by competent judges to be the best built and fastened ship that has everbeen in this port.

The City of Mobile is constructed with three decks for cargo, and with passenger accommodation on the upper deck. She is rigged in the newest American style, with double or rather divided topsails, known in the nautical world as Hodge's system—which plan is giving the greatest satisaction to all who are using them, and they are being now very generally

adopted. The main and fore yards are eighty feet in length, with her other yards in proportion: her enormous cauvas has been manufactured by the Messrs. Speller and Co., of Wapping. Her length over all is 225 feet, on keel 210 feet, beam 43 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 29 feet 6 inches. She is commanded by Captain Marshall, a gentleman well known and greatly respected in the service; and left Blackwall on Tuesday last for Liverpool, from which port she will make her return voyage.

MISS P. HORTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

This delightful entertainment—which, under the name of "Illustrative Gatheriogs," attracted much attention some time ago at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre—is now being presented daily at the Gallery of Illustrative, Regent-street; where the labours of Messrs. Grieve and Telbin, in the pional and decorative art, have contributed to produce an ensemble such as Madame Vestris would have rejoiced in when the Olympic Theatre was under her tasteful direction. The stage is



MISS P. HORTON'S ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, REGENT-STREET.

from Real Life." Every one of these is individualised with the most consummate skill, and the laughter, no less than the applause, elicited throughout, testified to the manner in which the performances were appreciated by the audience. The second part is called the "Enraged Musician," the object being to depict an aspiring genius in the agonies of operatic composition; and the fun which is produced arises from the continual interruptions he is exposed to by the appearance of a variety of persons who indict upon him their woes and idiosyncrasies, until at length he is completely be-wildered and unable to proceed with his work. These individuals are all represented by Miss P. Horton, and the various characters—from an Italian Wanderer to a Maid-of-all-work, and finally to a French Teacher of Music—are embodied with a degree of excellence which makes each a dramatic picture in itself; whilst the introduction of "Robert, toi que j'aime," by way of finale, offers an opportunity for testing the lady's powers in the execution of a class of music which scarcely admits of burlesque. On the whole, the entertainment is in every respect a musical lesque. On the whole, the entertainment is in every respect a musical and certainly a most amusing treat, and there can be no doubt that in this locality it has already proved a source of great attraction.

THEATRICALS IN THE CRIMEA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THEATRICALS IN THE CRIMEA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Although active warfare in the Crimea is temporarily suspended the soldier is not exactly "coddled," as the Times would have you believe. During the day he has still plenty of severe work in the shape of fatigue parties, drill, and regimental duty; and no effort is spared to maintain the efficiency and discipline of the army in the highest degree of perfection. But when night sets in, and January's rain, sleet, and snow sweep the Camp, the festivities of a soldier's life commence. Light blazes from the windows of house, hut, and hovel; glimmers from the canvas of the tented plain, and peeps from the craanies of mysterious caves underground. Songs and dance music are heard on every side, accompanied by the clattering of feet in Irish jigs and Highland flings. The French have even instituted a select series of "fashionable balls:" price of tickets, half-a-guinea each: "N.B. The attendance of ladies most respectfully invited." And, in spite of the unfavourable reports sent home concerning the female followers of the Camp, no one can justly deny that their occasional appearance adds much to the gratification of life under canvas; and many of them can boast, not merely of skin-deep personal attractions, but of tender sympathies and rare virtues.

The comparison is indeed extraordinary between January last year and the same month in the present year. The Russian guns firing sullenly from the north side upon the gaunt skeletons of Sebastopol's temples and terraces, alone remind us that we are in the midst of war, recalling for a moment dismal recollections of trenches, quarries, and advanced works, now habited only by lizards, snakes, and rats of presence ubiquitous. The horrors of the past winter are, however, well nigh forgotten. The dangers, cruel deaths, teils, pestilence, cold, misery and famine, the night sorties, and the yawning graves to which comrades were daily consigned these are seldom even spoken of. Indeed, the constitution of the soldier's existence a

Homer's celebrated lines apply with singular truth even at the present

The great, the brave, by thousands daily fall, And endless were the grief to weep for all: Enough, when Death demands the brave, to pay The tribute of a melancholy day!"

Amateur theatricals form one of the most popular amusements in the Camp. A statement appeared in the English newspapers a few weeks ago that a French theatrical company had embarked for Kamiesch. But the Theatre Royal, Kamiesch, has been anticipated in various English regiments. More than one successful manager might be named, who, without the usual risks attending lesseeship, can boast the possession of a company of such "unrivalled merit" that even the sage and critical Polonius would have approved their "good discretion and excellent judgment." Freights from Marty and Constantinople have brought socks and buskins, courtly suits, and beepsaglet robes, masks and dourhoes, Hamlet's rables, Shyfrom Ma.t. and Constantinople have brought socks and buskins, courtly suits, and bespargles. robes, masks and doubness, Hambet's sables, Shybok's Jewish gabardines, Malvolio's yellow stockings, and Desdemona's handkerchiefs; to say nothing of flowing ringlets, fashionable bonnets, bodices, paddings, and bustles, satin slippers, wreaths of artificial blossoms, and other appliances supposed to indicate the correct portrayal of the female form divine, as usually exhibited in public. Charles lican himself might envy our dresses, decorations, and ingenious machinery. Rehearsals generally take place every afternoou, and a grand performance twice a week. Officers and men her thus making the most of their winter's brief holiday, and we have all passed from "grave to gay." After the heavy tragedy of the last campaign the curtain has drawn up to a "comic interlude:" and, whilst we are having our game. "umour tells us that the busy lude;" and, whilst we are having our game. "umour tells us that the busy diplomatists of Europe are also having theirs. Let them take care that they do not pirate our stage effects and perform our plays "without permission;" that they do not too suddenly wind up the serious drama now enacting upon the world's stage, and give us comedy and farce by way of

afterpiece.

The best theatre in the Camp is undoubtedly to be found in the 2nd Battalion Rifte Brigade. The building, which will comfortably accommodate 200 persons, has been erected solely for the purpose of dramatic entertainments; and the wood and stone which enter into its formation were brought from Sebastopol, the ruins of the magnificent Muscovite theatre furnishing a portion of the materials. The interior of the building is elegantly decorated, and the drop-scene painted by Lieut. Sinclair, Aide-de-Camp to General Eyre, is deserving of especial notice. This scene represents the struggle of Europe for the unfortunate carcase of the sick Ottoman. In the centre appears the wretched invalid writhing in the entanglements of a cord, dislocated on one side by England, France, and Sardinia (represented by a rifleman, a Zouave and Sardinian); strained and twisted on the other side by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The latter, however, takes no very energetto part in the struggle, but

and twisted on the other side by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The latter, however, takes no very energetic part in the struggle, but squats upon the ground grasping tightly a bottle of champagne and feebly leering at his companions-in-arms. In the background appear gabions, earthworks, and embrasures, over which two Muscovites intently watch the progress of the struggle. Other scenes, side-wings, &c., have been painted by officers of the regiment. A landscape by Colonel Macdonnell, C.B., is worthy of especial commendation; and it is only fair to add that to the exertions of Capt. the Hon. Barrington Pellew, who superintended the entire arrangements of decoration and wardrobe, the officers of the battalion are principally indebted for their very elegant and "practicable" theatre. The opening night was on January 29th, and the play-bills announced the following entertainments: announced the following entertainments :-

THEATRE ROYAL, SECOND BATTALION, RIFLE BRIGADE. On Tuesday, January 29, 1856, Will be Performed

A THUMPING LEGACY. Fillippo Geronimo (Innkeeper) ... Sergeant Marsh.

Jerry Ominous (Nephew) ... Assist. Surgeon Reade.

Bambogetti ... Sergeant Tapley.

Leoni ... Sergeant Bourne.

Brigadier of Carbineers ... Lieut. J. C. Moore.

Rosetta (Fillippo's Daughter) ... Lieut. Eccles. atter of Carbineers

ttta (Fillippo's Daughter)

(Two Carbineers.) GLEE ... " Drink to me only with thine eyes." To conclude with

NUMBER ONE ROUND THE CORNER! Mr. Flipper Capt. the Hon, B. R. Pellew.
Mr. Nobbler Sergeant Bourne.
First-floor Lodger Sergeant-Major Waller.
Previous to the Performance, a PROLGUE will be spoken.

Doors open at Half-past 7 o'clock, Performance to commence at 8 precisely. GOD SAVE THE OHEEM.

Amongst the visitors who early presented their tickets for admission were Major-General Lord William Paulet, Major-General Windham, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Straubenzie, Earl Sefton, Captain Lord R. Browne (7th), Major the Hon. L. Curzon, Major the Hon. R. Chichester (77th), Colonel Goodenough (34th), &c. The band of the regiment—one of the finest and most celebrated in the service—formed the orchestra, and, previously to the rise of the curtain, performed the overture to "Gull-laume Tell" in splendid style, conducted by Bandmaster Cordielle. The prologue—written by a regimental surgeon—was recited with much taste and feeling by the Hon. Captain Pellew; and the curtain drew up immediately afterwards to the tergiversations of Mr. Jerry Ominous, the heir and reeling by the 110a, Captain Feliew; and the curtain drew up immediately afterwards to the tergiversations of Mr. Jerry Ominous, the heir to "The Thumping Legacy." The genuine drollery of Mr. Reade in this part elicited rounds of applause; and the fair Rosetta, on her first appearance, gained a host of admirers. She was modestly attired in white book-muslin over a blue satin petiticoat, and a shower of curls, falling from a broad and highly-fashionable summer straw hat, revelled upon her graceful shoulders.

The lady acted well, but she is yet young, and will doubtless improve upon acquaintance. The bashfulness of her deportment (especially her anxiety to avoid any undue exposure of foot or ancle) was the thems of universal admiration; and after the play, when Jerry Ominous led her blushing before the curtain, a tumult of applause greated the happy pair. The other characters in the farce were well performed, and Mr. Moore, as the Brigadier of Carbineers, looked and acted the part to perfection. After the glee, sung with much taste by six members of the band, Colour-Sergeant Kemp went through the "Highland Fling," which was encored; and the curtain again rose to "Number One Round the Corner"—Flipper and Nobbler keeping the house in roars of laughter. At the conclusion of the performance a large party sat down, in the officers' mess-room, to a supper which would have reflected credit upon even a West-end club-house. Wines flowed in profusion, and scarcely a delicacy in or out of season was wanting. An honourable visitor remarked, in the course of a speech, that "the officers of the 2nd Battalion appeared to be revenging themselves for the warm work they had seen in the last campaign." The chairman happily replied, "Yes; and in anticipation of the warm work we are ready to see again!"

W. C.

KARS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

In vol. xxii of the Asiatic Journal there appears a paper entitled "A Hindoo Colony in Ancient Armenia," from which it would seem that Kars, or Kaurs, as the writer of the paper in question calls it, was founded by a colony of emigrants from India upwards of a century before the Christian era, and that it was besieged and captured by a Christian army in the third century. The account of this singular colony, Monsieur Andall, of Calcutta, the writer in the Asiatic Journal, informs us, is derived from an historical work written by Zenobius, a Syrian Bishop, who flourished in Armenia in the beginning of the third century. This work was first published in Venice, in the year 1832. Zenobius, after describing the appearance, manners, and religion of this idolatrous colony, states that they derive their origin from two Indian princes, who, driven from their native land, took shelter in the dominions of King Valarsaces," who bestowed on them the principality of the country of Taron f Three of the sons of these Princes founded villages and called them after their own names—Kaurs, Meghti, and Horaius.

Zenobius goes on to describe the wars that took place between the Christians and the idolaters, and in one of the campaigns, in which he seems to have been

and the idolaters, and in one of the campaigns, in which he seems to have been present, Kaurs, after a siege of three days, fell into the hands of the Christians, who razed it to the ground, and removed all its inhabitants as prisoners to Meghti. After this defeat the idolaters retreated, but were afterward rallied by their fligh Priest, Arzan, who challenged an Armenian Prince to single combat. Arzan was killed and buried on the spot where he fell, which to this day, Zenobius says, is known by his name. This is, in all probability, the Erzingen or Erzin-room of the present day. In a pitched battle fought shortly afterwards the idolators lost 1033 men, their temples were razed to the ground, and the images of their gods, Keisany and Demetr, were broken to pieces. On the restoration of peace the inhabitants of Kaurs embraced Christianity, and 5050 men and children

"Appointed King of Armenia A.M. 3852.

† Can this be Tehraun of the present day

\$ M. Avdail in a note says this, in the Armenian, means ided; but it is more likely to b

the Hindee god Araum, still a common name among Hindees.

The Navigation of the Danube.—Count Ficquelmont, who cannot forgive or forget that the British Government in 1843 and 1849 was willing to deprive Austria of a part of her Italian possessions, has just published a work on the Eastern question, which contains a great deal of abuse of the policy of England, and one or two tacts worth notice. The Count, who not long before the Hungarian revolution had been Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg, relates that in 1840 the Russian Government recognised the principle of the freedom of the Danube, and formally pledged itself to keep the Sulina arm in such a state "that there should always be water enough for merchantmen." After the convention between Russia and Austria had been signed, and the ratifications exchanged, the St. Petersburg Government ordered the naval authorities at Odessa to see that the sand did not accumulate at the entrance to the Sulina, and they for a time obeyed the instructions which had been given them. The importance of the Danube to Austria and Southern Germany was at once seen, and the tratific increased so rapidly that Galatz speedily became a place of importance, and the great mart for the agricultural produce of the Danubian Frincipslitie. As soon as it does evident that the larger vessels could not pass the bar, a company of speculative Greeks appeared with a little flotilla of lighters, and demanded and received such enormous prices for their services, "that they could afford to allow a certain salary to the Russian apploys for their inactivity." Such was the state of things ten years ago, and such it is even now.

IMPORTANCE OF NICOLAIEFF.—Nicolaieff is not merely a port of THE NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.-Count Ficquelmont, who

could afford to allow a certain salary to the Russian amploy's for their inactivity."

Such was the state of things ten years ago, and such it is even now.

IMPORTANCE OF NICOLATEFF.—Nicolaieff is not merely a port of construction, as is generally believed in Europe, but a port for arming vessels of war. In grave circumstances, the Russian squadren of reserve used to station there; and if that has not taken place during the present war the reason is that Prince Menschikoff desired to have, from the beginning of the war, under his orders in the port of Sebastopol all the srmed vessels which were in the Black Sea. In order, too, that vessels of war should be able to navigate between Nicolaieff and the sea, the Russian Board of Admiralty has had a channel made the whole way down, from which every rock or impediment has been carefully removed, and in which during eight months of the year there are twenty-three feet of water. That depth becomes considerably greater when the river rises. The Bussian fleet in the Black Sea at the commencement of the war consisted of sixteen ships of the line, amongst which only three were of the first class; the others, all of the third and fourth class, drew only twenty-two feet of water when fully armed. The arming of these vessels had been effected altogether at Nicolaieff, and they arrived at Sebastopol without the slightest difficult by following the channel already mentioned, each having her guns on board, as well as her full complement of men, and an entire supply of provisions and stores. It results from what has just been said, that ships of the line can be built and armed at Nicolaieff, and can then, during the greater part of the year, proceed to sea quite ready to fight. As to vessels of 120 guns and upwards, they can take all their guns on board, with the exception of those of the lower deck, and complete their armament at Sebastopol. It may thus be seen what advantages can be derived from Nicolaieff. Both that place and Sebastopol are elassed in Russia among the ports of

A GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR THE SUTLERS AT KADIKOL.—It is curious to hear the diametrically opposite opinions that are emitted:—"Peace is certain, we shall all be home in a few weeks," is the assurance you receive from efficiers who did not enter the army to fight, and whom honour alone, and no taste for the work, has brought and kept so long here. "The Russians are only trying to gain time," says the next man you meet, a thorough soldier, to whom hardship and danger are as nothing, and who covets promotion and the higher pay it will bring, for he has a wife and children at home, and little but his pay to maintain them with; "the report of peace is all humbug. See yonder, they are erecting platforms in Balaclava harbour, to ship the toops to Asia." Each man sees through his own glasses. The platform would serve equally well to ship troops to England. Among the mercantile community in the Crimea, the venders of wines and spirits, sauces, pickles, preserves, biscuits, tea, coffee, hams, crockery, butter, cheese, and a multitude of other groceries and Italian warehouseries, great alarm has been spread by the announcement of probable peace. Forgetting their enormous past profits, they think only of their approaching loss. As far as concerns the English dealers and sutlers at Kadikoi and Donnybrook, and a few isolated shops scattered through the Camp, their case does not call for, nor is likely to excite, much commiseration. With very rare exceptions they have sold bad things at exorbitant prices. At Kamiesch the French reckon on getting rid of their good qualities of wine to the Russians; but there is an immense quantity of vin ordinaire (most of it extremely ordinaire, and rather logwoody), concerning the disposal of which they are very uneasy, since they know the Russians to be too good judges to buy it, and they fear they will be obliged to incur the expense of shipping it to Constantinople, where they hope to find customers for it among the principal notel-keepers, who will bottle it, put seals on the corks and label A GLOOMY PROSPECT FOR THE SUTLERS AT KADIKOL-It is

An Unpleasant Discovery.—As Sir Hamilton Seymour has been unable to find a suitable house or apartments, he has been living with his family in an hotel, where he has made the most unpleasant discovery that his goods and chattels are not in safety. A few nights since some one entered his room and carried off all his linen, with the exception of one shirt, one pair of stockings, and one pockethandkerchief. It must be supposed the malefactor was disturbed in his operations, as the writing-desks, containing State papers, money, &c., were untouched. When Government has leisure to think of such matters, it would, perhaps, do well either to purchase a house here, or to take one for a series of years, as a Vienna hotel is no fitting place for a man in whose keeping are State secrets. It is not necessary to say more on this subject; but very singular and authentic stories might be related if prudence did not bid me stay my pen. For a long time a Russian Prince, with a polysyllabic name, which has escaped my memory, had the very next room to that which served the British Minister for his salon de reception, and it is highly probable he heard a great part of what was said, as Vienna doors are by no means remarkable for their thickness, or for being good fits.—Letter from Vienna. AN UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY .- As Sir Hamilton Seymour has

ABOUT WENSLEYDALE.

ABOUT WENSLETDALE.

SIR JAMES l'ARKE is not the first eminent lawyer who has been associated with Wensleydale. It may be interesting to glance at Wensley and its remarkable men. The elevation of this Judge to the dignity of a l'eer with legislative functions, but the l'eerage to last only for his own life, is an event in the current page of constitutional history which will, in many forms, recur in future controversy. On each occasion, to those who know the scenery and history of the dale, visions of beauty and of awe may arise; while others may inquire, "Where and what is Wensleydale, whose name has become celebrated by a political accident?"

At the bottom of an ancient ocean, with a stream flowing constantly from west to east, like the great Gulf Stream of the Atlantc, lies a floor of limestone rock, which in some dire convulsion was upheaved, and

floor of limestone rock, which in some dire convulsion was upheaved, and remained a range of hills, with rents, chasms, ravines, and dales, branching eastward through Yorkshire, and westward through Lancashire. Hills more lofty than the rest rose in the convulsion, which in after days men called Pennigheut, Pendie Hill, Ingleborough Fell, Whernside Fell, and called Pennigheut, Pendle Hill, Ingleborough Fell, Whernside Fell, and such like names. These are connected by high moorlands, under the heathy moss of which lie the fossils and floor of the old ocean. But in some parts this floor lies bare over spaces of miles, and shows the action of some ancient gulf stream as distinctly as rocks on the seacoast show the present action of the tides now. Into the chasms and ravines iesue rivulets from caves, until, fed by surface streams, they become rivers, wasting away and widening the narrow boundaries of rock to grassy meadows and fertile dales.

The Yore (spelt also Ure, and Eure) dashes down from its parent caves in cataracts between whitened walls of rock many hundred feet high, on which are the homes of birds of prey—of hawks especially; whence were once supplied the Royal and many noble falconries of England. Over more cataracts rushes the Yore, till it waters the village of Wensley, the meadows below, and rock-built eastle walls still further down in Wensleydale.

Wensleydale.

The Yore and Swale unite and flow to York, as the Ouse; their journey The Yore and Swale unite and flow to York, as the Ouse; their journey thither being comparatively free of hard labour, and very pleasant on every hand. Not so the journey of the twin drudges Aire and Calder, offspring of the same range of caves and moorlands, hardest toiling of rivers out of Lancashire. These receive at their time of greatest industrial pollution their brother Wharfe, whose bright waters have not been stained by work. Impetuous Wharfe escapes from his mother's lap, and halts not to smooth a rufiled wave for many, many miles, except to loiter for a while about Bolton Priory after passing that abyes the Strid, of which Rogers (just deceased) rhymed in his "Boy of Egremond":—

Blythe was his song, a song of Yore; But where the rock is rent in two, And the river rushes through, His voice was heard no more.

And the river rushes through,
His voice was heard no more.

Working Calder, working Aire, impetuous Wharfe of unsoiled stream,
Yore of Wensleydale, Swale of Swalesdale, and gentle Ouse, unite in one;
and, receiving Trent from the Midlands, they become sonorous Humber—
commercial estuary of the eastern sea. While to the western sea, from the
bosom of the same parent caves and moorlands, runs Lune to Lancaster,
with a short life and a merry; where, like a spendthrift, he is soon after
lost in quicksand. The Colne and Ribble of the same family, after a
youth of delightful wandering, are caught by the men of the dales and
made to spin cotton. The Roche and Irwell, their cousins, are not only
put to work young, with Medlock and Irk in their Infancy, but are worked
to death—boiled into steam at Manchester, their remains putrefying for
the next thirty miles till gathered up and salted in the Mersey.

And now of the lords and the men of the dales. Sir James Parke, we
have said, is not the first lawyer associated with Wensleydale. In the
reign of the second and third Edwards, Henry Scroop, a lawyer, founded a
family of peers, and built a house in Wensleydale, which, with a
castle built by his successor, were transmitted to a notable
posterity in direct line for three hundred years, afterwards through marriage to the Paulets, Marquises of Winchester, and Dukes of Bolton
Castle, in Wensleydale. Henry Scroop, in the second year of Edward II.,
was one of the Justices of Common Pleas; and in the tenth year of the
said reign was made Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In the first year
of Edward III. he was degraded, for political reasons, from the Chief
Justiceship to that of Puisne Justice of Common Pleas; "but," says the
chronicler, "paid his court so well to the new. Savereign, that in three
years he was reinstated in the highest office; and in seven years after,
when he died, so well had he employed his opportunities, that he was possessed of many manors." (Then follow a list of his estates and castles.)
His successo

Archbishop, that he did not tevel the head and the axe.

The Scroops were now married into the family of the Nevilles, the King-makers. Sir John Neville, of Wensleydale, kinsman of the Earl of Warwick, had Edward IV. in keeping at Middleham in the Dale, when, on pretence of hunting, Edward escaped by the help of his brother Gloucester (Richard III.). When Edward IV. was in the ascendant, and Henry VI. a fugitive, the latter wandered on the moors between Wenslydale and Bowland, finding shelter with the family of the Pudseys, and longing in his soliloquies that he were a shepherd:—

Oh God! methinks it were a happy life

Oh God! methinks it were a happy life
To be no better than a homely swain,
To sit upon a hill as I do now,—
To carre out dials quaintly point by point,
Thereby to see the minutes how they run.

On the same moors, and on the fells of Cumberland, the second generation following, the successor to the "bloody Cliffords" of the York and Lancaster wars was secreted as a shepherd, and only emerged from obscurity after twenty-five years of pastoral life. When he was aged sixty the Scotch invaded England, to be overthrown on Flodden Field. An old metrical history tells of the gathering of his forces by this Henry Clifford, the shepherd, thus:—

From Pennighent to Pendle Hill, From Linton to Long Addinghame And all that craven coasts did till, They with the lusty Clifford came; All Stainforth hundred went with him With striplings strong from Wensleydale, And milk-bed fellows, flesly bred, From Longstratts eke and Littondale.

From Longstratts eke and Littondale.

In the next generation Wensleydale held within the grim walls of its Bolton Castle a fair captive—marvellous in beauty, marvellous in her missortunes—Mary, Queen of Scots. She was allowed to join the chase; but at the cataracts, far up the dale, met a disguised stranger more than once—the chivalric Duke of Norfolk, who fain would carry her out of captivity and Wensleydale. But the regal hawk of England heard of this, and ordered her prisoner to be removed to safer custody in Staffordshire. At 6iggleswick, in a rent of the floor upheaved from ancient ocean, lived a schoolmaster named Paley. He had a son, William, whom he, on horseback, escorted to Cambridge University. The son rode also, and fell so often, that Paley senior ceased to look round, but contented himself, when he heard a souse on the road, by calling, "Take care of thy money, lad!" William Paley, this soft lad (who told the story himself), became the great Archdeacon and famed philosopher of Christianity, whose name and memory the world will not willingly let die.

About the head of Wensleydale, and thence to Bowland, where bows bows and pike-handles were the crops of greatest value in days of old, the natives saw, a few years ago, a young Quaker brushing the dew from the heath at early dawn and late twilight. This was a sickly youth who had been at school in a lower part of Yorkshire, but was removed and sent to the forest of Bowland and Fells, overlooking Wensleydale, in the hope that he might be saved alive in that region of health, of which there was little hope elsewhere. He rambled over those uplands, under guidance of a private tutor for a space of five years. There, on the very ground where a private tutor for a space of five years. There, on the very ground where peaceful Henry VI. meditated and envied

the shepherd's homely curds, His cold thin drink out of his leathern bottle; His wonted sleep, under a fresh tree's shade All which secure and sweetly he enjoys.

There meditated, there grew to strength and intellectual vigour, on the shepherd's homely curds and cold thin drink out of a leathern bottle, one of the men of mark in our time—Mr. John Bright M.P. for Manchester. Of other notable persons belonging to that region of romantic scenery, of vigorous health, and wondrous longevity, there is not now convenient space to say much. The Lord Wensleydale, about whose peerage the guardians of the Constitution are now so much concerned, is a native of the vicinage of Liverpool, where his father was a merchant; but maternally, and (it has been said) by still more tender associations than the ties of his maternity, he feels an attachment to Wensleydale

THE COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS POLICE BILL.

LOCAL Government is dear to Englishmen, and any attempt to destroy the spirit of those institutions which have descended to us from the time of Alfred is sure to be unpopular. Such is the fate of Sir George Grey's Bill, which proposes to centralise all control over all the constabulary in every county and borough in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Justices in counties and the Watch Committees in beroughs are to be deprived of all substantial power. The Secretary of State is to nominate a Chief Constable in every county; or, what amounts to the same thing, no person can be appointed to that office without his sanction; and the Chief Constable is to select all the other constables. The second section of the Act authorises the Secretary of State, of his own will and pleasure, and without consulting the local magistracy, to order the division of any county into police districts; nor have the ratepayers, who must pay the police, any right of protest or interference whatever. The fifth section, which relates to the duties of constables, is vegue and undefined, and thus invests the Secretary of State with arbitrary power. No settled rule of conduct or action being laid down, the Secretary, may from time to time, and according to his own political prejudices, prescribe what are and what are not police duties; so that if he has the audacity to despise public opinion and set it at desiance, he may, with the Act in his hand for his justification, actually introduce a spy system. The sixth section gives him power to make rules for the government, pay, clothing, accourrements, and necessaries of constables-duties now executed by the Watch Committees in boroughs, having local knowledge of these subjects. If the tailoring department is to be given up to the Home Secretary, it is to be hoped that the contracts will be so arranged that the poor women who are now making shirts and trousers for soldiers and sailors may escape that physical and moral degradation to which they are now subjected by the miserable pittance they are compelled to receive for their labour. The eighth section directs that the Chief Constable in each county is to furnish, when called upon so to do, information to the Secretary of State; and as the former functionary is to be the nominee of the latter, should peculiar circumstances arise, it is easy to predict in what spirit this correspondence will be framed. By the tenth section the Secretary of State will be empowered to nominate three inspectors, whose business it will be to frame reports; and thus additional patronage will be thrown into his hands, and a further step made in governing districts through commissionerships. The tenth section holds out a gilded bait to allure into acquiescence with this measure. It proposes to pay one-fourth of the charge for this new constabulary out of the Consolidated Fund; but this grant is only to be made on the certificate of the Home Secretary that the number of the police has his approval.

Such is a summary of the principal clauses in this last attempt at centralisation. The mayors of several towns have held a meeting in London on the subject, and condemned the whole scheme in the most unqualified terms. They have had an interview with Sir George, and refused any concessions; and Sir George appears determined to persevere. Whoever looks to foreign countries where local government has no existence, will discover one of the main reasons why nationality with them is a feeble principle. There all authority is concentrated in the capital. The rural districts and the smaller towns know no other duty than the duty of obedience. The people have no practical school in which they can learn the elements of legislation and administration even on the humblest scale. In Italy, in Austria, in Prussia, there is no nobility corresponding to our House of Peers, no middle class which can be compared to our country gentleman. The foreigner is quite ignorant of the activity of political life, and never trains himself for functions which he is assured he never will be called upon to fulfil. Continental centralisation deadens intellect, for there is no scope afforded for its honourable exercise, even in the laudable pursuits of ambition. How different is the case in England, where local government opens up a career of usefulness and distinction in every city and borough, and holds out inducements to all to acquire knowledge, and win for themselves a mental qualification for at least some municipal office. It is this certainty of reaching a higher position by almost all who use the right means to attain it that gives strength to national character and national independence. We have seen some fifty or sixty Mayors of towns assemble in public meeting in the metropolis and protest against a Government measure,-what would our astonishment be were an equal number of French Prefects or German Burgomasters to adopt a similar course in their countries?

It is very probable that our provincial system of police requires amendment, and that its efficiency would be improved by a greatly reformed organisation. Let this be granted; still the major question remains, whether all needful improvements may not be secured without breaking in on the ancient principle of local or self government? Gold itself may be purchased at too costly a rate, and a wise conservatism will not rashly lift any of the anchors of the Constitution. A measure of the sweeping character proposed wears on its face the aspect of destructiveness, and from what has transpired at the interview at the Home-office the door is closed against compromise. Such being the nature of the struggle, even should Government triumph, discontent will remain; and the new policy, instead of being welcomed as one of beneficial progress, demanded by the popular voice, will be regarded as anti-national and

THE SOUND DUES .- It is said that the fresh proposals made by Demark to the Sound Dues Congress consist in the offer to abolish them for ever on the payment of a sum of thirty-five millions of rix dollars, to be borne ever on the payment of a sum of thirty-five millions of rix dollars, to be borne in fixed quotas by the Maritime States. The Councillor of State, Tengoborski, accepted this very moderate demand in the name of the Russian Government immediately and without any reserve, although Russia will have to bear nearly one-third of the whole sum. The Mecklenburg and Hanoverian Plenipotentiaries, who have all along supported Russia, alsoaccepted the preposal, subject to the confirmation of their respective Governments, which there is no reason to doubt will be granted, as by that act they will be acknewledging the validity of Denmark's claims to the Sound Dues, and probably calculate on a similar future recognition of the equally-illegal demand for the river dues at Baitzenburg ou the Eibe, which bring in abut 180,000 dollars to the Treasury at Schwerin, and the Stade Dues, which produce double that amount annually to the King of Hanover. If the Danish proposals for capitalisation are generally accepted, it is intended to pay off with the proceeds the foreign debts of the kingdom contracted before the last war, including the English Three and Five per Cent Loans of 1825 and 1820; so that in future the whole of the national debt of Denmark will be confined to the loans contracted within the kingdom.

MINIE REFLE-REST.—The invention of a rest for the Minie and

MINIE RIFLE-REST.—The invention of a rest for the Minie and other rifles has been a want very much felt by all persons who are aware of the precision and steadiness required in taking aim, especially at long ranges. This has just been accomplished by Mr. Charles Wentworth Forbes, of Ealing, in Hampshire. The process is as simple as the effect is remarkable. It consists of a line, which can be drawn out from the end of the rifle, near the muzzle, and placed under the left foot. The line is lengthened or shortened by a self-acting spring in the stock, and steadiness is obtained by the action of the spring resisting the upward pressure. All who have experienced the difficulties attending the clumsy fork-rests in deer-stalking, the seeking a place for a rest in the field, and the greater steadiness obtained by this rest over every other kind hitherto invented, will at once appreciate this valuable improvement; more especially when it is ascertained that no additional weight is added to the rifle. We understand the invention has been highly approved of by gentlemen accustomed to deer stalking and military men accustomed to rifle practice. MINIE RIFLE-REST .- The invention of a rest for the Minie and

THE SALCOMBE ALOES.

The year just past is rendered remarkable by the fact that no less than three plants of that beautiful and interesting exotic the Agave Americana, or Great American Aloe, have flowered in the open air, at Salcombe, near Kingsbridge. This place is situated at the extreme south of the county of Devon, and enjoys a climate and shelter unknown in other parts of England. Here oranges citrons, lemons, and limes come to perfection in the open air, and are equal, if not superior to, any that are brought from abroad. One tree, a Seville orange, is known to have attained the age of 200 years. In the grounds of the different



ALOE IN BLOOM, AT SALCOMBE.

seats belonging to Lord Kinsale, Lord Courtenay, and Mrs. Walter Prideaux, they may be seen trained like peaches against the walls, and are only sheltered in the winter nights by a mat hung against them. In these gardens may also be seen healthy and vigorous plants of the American Aloe (Agave Americana) and various other exotics, which here flourish in the open ground, though elsewhere they are carefully kept in greenhouses and conservatories.



The first Aloe known The first Aloe known to have flowered here did so in 1774, and hundreds of people came from great distances to see it. It was then twenty-eight years old, and grew in the grounds of Cliff House, the sent of Mrs. Welker grounds of Cliff House, the seat of Mrs. Walter Prideaux. The growth was very rapid, being at the rate of nine inches per day, until it reached the height of twenty-eight feet; the leaves were six inches thick and nine feet in length, and the flowers on forty-two branches innumertwo branches innumer-

In 1820 a second Aloe blossomed, at Woodville, then the seat of James Yates, Esq., which attained the height of twenty-seven feet, and produced forty-two flowering branches, bearing tiowers. plant is fully described in the fifth volume of the Transactions of the Hor-

ticultural Society.
In 1832 a third Aloe
flowered, at the Moult,
the seat of Lord Courtenay, and reached the height of twenty-eight

A fourth Aloe flowered in 1835, at Woodville, ornamenting the grounds with its almost countless blossoms and stately appearance: this reached the height of twenty-four feet nine inches.

In the autumn of 1840 a fifth Aloe flowered, at the Moult, and was twenty-seven feet in height. It had been transplanted the pre-vious year, which perhaps threw it into bloom, as its leaves were not quite so large as its predeces-

In 1842 a sixth came

FLOWER OF THE ALOE. IN 1842 a SIXIN came into bloom, at Cliff House, the residence of Mrs. Walter Prideaux. This plant was between thirty and thirty-five years of age; and, instead of throwing up a central decrease. of age; and, instead of throwing up a central flower stem, which is the usual manner of these plants when flowering, and as all the others that have blossomed at Salcombe have done, it shot out seven separate stalks from different parts, the principal of which were about ten feet high. From

this circumstance the peculiar character of the plant was lost. Its appearance was, however, extranely beautiful, and it continued in bloom without the slightest protection through the whole of the succeeding

In the autumn of the year 1817 another aloe came into bloom at Woodville. This was a fine specimen, and formed the seventh that had flowered at Salcombe. It was twenty-eight feet high, and had the magnificent central flower-stem which is the characteristic of these splendid

plants.

In the year 1855 three Aloes were in flower at once. Of these, one was in the gardens at the Moult, another in a small garden by the side of the sea, and the third flowered at Clifton House.

This one is twenty five feet in height, and full of splendid blossoms, and was planted in 1836. It forms a beautiful specimen of these noble plants, as may be seen from the Engraving, which is copied from a photograph taken in Juce, and kindly permitted by Mrs Prideaux to be engraved for this Journal. The small engraving is one of the flowers which form the clusters at the end of each branch, and is of the full size. The colour is a delicate pale green.

clusters at the end of each branch, and is of the full size. The colour is a delicate pale green.

The other two, which are also yet in blossom, are two noble plants, and, should there be no severe froste, will no doubt remain until late in the spring, towards the end of which they gradually die away, and are succeeded by hundreds of little suckers, each of which will in its turn become an exact copy of the parent plant.

From the thread of the Aloe that blossomed at Cliff House in 1842, after it had been prepared, numerous little articles in fancy needlework were made, which look extremely pretty.

In the different gardens above named the luxuriance of the New Zealand Flax (Phormium tenax) is remarkable, some immense masses being more than seven feet high, and very beautiful. They are in the strongest health, and are unipjured by the severest Devonshire winters. Two smaller plants have blossomed, the flower-stalks being between two and three feet higher than the leaves.

C. F. T. Young. higher than the leaves.

James Punch, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, in his one hundred and eighth year, expired in this city on Friday, the 25th of January. Punch was the slave of Colonel Warren Washington, of Virginia, nephew of General George Washington. He came to this city about twenty-five years ago, after having been set free, in company of J. H. Piatt, Esq. During our struggle in the Revolutionary War, Punch acted as servant to officers in several of the most important engagements, and often recurred to the sights he had seen, and part of which he was. He died in poverty, and was permitted to be buried at the expense of the county.

of which he was. He died in poverty, and was permitted to be buried at the expense of the county.

St. James's-Park.—We have received a communication from Messrs. Homer and Molesworth, Civil Engineers, of Beaufort-buildings, Strand, who propose to solve the vexata questio of the road across St. James's-park. We recommend, say these gentlemen, that the communication shall be made by a sunk road, commencing at Pail-mail (between St. James's Palace and Marlborough House), and falling with an inclination of 1 in 24 until it reaches a sufficient depth to pass underneath the roads of the park and the ornamental water. After crossing over to Queen-square, it again rises with an inclination of 1 in 27 until it reaches the level of the street at Broadway. Where it passes through the park it would have retaining walls on each side, coped just above the level of the ground, and surmounted with a light iron raining. Shrubs would be planted against the railing, so as to hide it completely from view. The road would be arched over where it passed beneath the Mail, the ornamental water, and the Birdcage-walk; and a circular opening of fifty or sixty feet diameter would be left in the middle of the water, which might have the appearance of a basin, or rockery on which creepers or shrubs might be planted. The road would be kept entirely distinct from, and out of sight of, the park, and would not affect it in any way. The road need not to be sunk lower than is necessary to allow the crown of the arch to be one foot below the surface of the water. The inclination of 1 in 24 would not be inconvenient, being much least than that of Holborn-hill, which is 1 in 20; and it might be decreased still further by slightly raising the roads under which it passes with the materials excavated. Should the sunk road be below the level of the severs, the drainage might be effected by forming a large receptacle, into which the surface water could flow, and employing a small high-pressure engine to pump it into the sewers. This engine may be placed

The Duchess de Calmont Laforce.—This lady who was assassinated the other day, was exceedingly eccentric, and had all her life been famous for the strange things she did. Some years ago she chose to separate from her husband, and actually profited by the privilege of pleading her own cause, which she did plead with most remarkable eloquence. Separated from M. de Caumont, her children were left under her care at first, but subsequently taken from her, because it was found out that she positively did not allow them enough to eat! Since then she had led the most curious kind of life, living alone, with the exception of one female servant, in her spacious hotel of the Champs Elysées, and hiring an outdoor servant by the day. On Wednesday massing her female attendant was absent, and, therefore, the real circumstances of the murder remain still a mystery. A great noise of screaming was heard by the neighbours, between nine and ten o'clock; the alarm was given, and as a policeman was trying to enter the house a man emerged from it, his face much scratched, and with an air of general confusion about him. He was arrested and instantly avowed the crime. The wretched victum was found in a frightful state of mutilation, her head literally dashed to pieces. But the most melancholy part of the story was perhaps that concerning her only sister, the Countess de L'A—, who lived close to her, and was her only associate. This poor lady was returning from daily mass, when, not far from her saster's door, she saw a concourse of people, and perceived a man led away by two officers of police. She desired her footman to inquire into what had happened, and the reply was that it was a man who had murdered his mother. "But ask how, and find out some details," continued she; and, as she pressed forward, a person in the crowd said to her, "Oh, no, Madame, that is not it; the man they are carrying away there has just assassinated Madame de Caumont Laforce, who lives at No. 78,—that is the real story," On hearing this horrible announcement, t THE DUCHESS DE CAUMONT LAFORCE.-This lady who was

The American Treaty with Japan.—Our much-vaunted treaty with the Japanese seems to work no bester than the loopholed Gayton-Bulwer teaty. The Japanese are very struct our treations, and interpret the treaty as only backing them to almst American very structure, and interpret the treaty as only backing them to almst American very structure, and interpret the treaty as only backing them to almst American very structure, and interpret the treaty does not make the patament in it ports of ealt for American versels, but merely ports of temporary refuge; and, consequently, that versels not under stress of weather, or out of the most indispensable supplies have no right to enter. Our American shipmasters have interpreted the treaty disternity; and this is not strange after the amount of lass and fustion published in the new papers about Commotore Perry's great mand and diplannator achievements in breaking down the barrier of exclusion which Japan had bone maintained against the ships and commerce of the cyclosit word. Our practical minded merchant captains cannot understand the use of the expensive navel parade made in the seas and harbours of Japan. If it was not intended to gain for them something in re than the barrier privilege of sating of the Europe brought the report of the country. The last made from Europe brought the report of the latter were not day so that, and the treaty to obtain supplies. The Japanese refused to farmon the stage of the american with harshness. The latter were not day so that say, it is said, not should be amended as soon as possible, to prevent too much bad blood getting up between our people and the Japanese through disputes regarding their respective rights.—New York Sun.

Take Carr of York Wing.—A number of labourers and work THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH JAPAN .- Our much-vaunted treaty

TAKE CARE OF YOUR WINE .- A number of labourers and work-Take Care or Youn Wish.—A number of labourers and workmen of Puteau and the neighbourh. I having be nobserved for several days
to be in a state of conting the very labour and record but is, which had evidently contained wines of the few state, as he we get on found strewed about the
rests and fields in that mend be also decreased about the rests and fields in that no labourer is a state of relativers, copy year in
making improvements in the presents of a gentleman of preferty, had, on the
instigation of a discharged gardener, and a substrangen passe, e from the outer
wall to the cellar, and had stolen from the latter not fewer than 720 bottles of
burgundy, johannisberg, tokay, and other wines. The gardener and a number
of men were yesterday arrested for the robbery.—Galignami.

Bratagrams Victorias Paince Augmentus of Wurtembarg, a more

BEAUTIFUL VISIONS .- Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, a mem-BEAUTIFUL VISIONS.—Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, a member, by marriage, of the Imperial family, and who has just returned from a military mission to Berlin and Hanover, had a private audience of the Emperor yesterday, and expressed the great satisfaction felt by the Court of Prussia at the adhesion of Russia to the propositions of Austria. The Emperor again expressed his desire to see peace concluded in the interest of the general tranquillity of the world, and in that of the amelioration which he has in contemplation for Russia. It is said that the Czar intends to completely reform the customs régime, and to replace the present system, which is nearly prohibitive, by one framed with more liberal views. People who pretend to be well informed on those intended reforms, say that foreign commerce will hereafter find all the frontiers open. They go even further, and aftirm that the commercial treaty between Russia, France, and England is already drawn up and will be signed immediately after the conclusion of peace and the recognition of Alexander II. by the Courts of Paris and London.—Latter from St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.



STATE PROCESSION BEARING PRESENTS FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF LNDLA TO THE KING OF AVA .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

MISSION FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE KING OF AVA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Mission to the Court of Umeerapoora, bearing presents from the most noble the Governor-General of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, to his Majesty the King of Ava, left Rangoon in flats, or large accommodation-boats, towed by two steamers, on the 1st of August; and, after a very interesting journey up the Irrawaddy, and being joined near the frontier by various Burmese officers of State as escort, guides, and entertainers en route, were finally met by a deputation from the Court; and, accompanied by a host of war-boats as escort, containing, probably, four thousand men, conducted to the capital, which was reached on the 1st of September.

A very commodious dwelling had been erected as Residency on the eastern bank of the Lake Tounzeman, and every careful and liberal provision made for the wants and convenience of the Mission. Elephants and horses were placed at hand for service; provisions—bread, vegetables, fruit, finges—were daily sent in; and with equal regularity supplies from his Majesty's larder, consisting of fruit and sweetmeats—the latter said to be prepared under Royal feminine superintendence, and filling eighteen immense silver dishes—were brought to the Residency, a distance of two miles and a half.

The 13th of September was fixed for the public audience with the King.

distance of two miles and a half.

The 13th of September was fixed for the public andience with the King. At an early hour of that day eight Burman officers of State, in their ceremonial robes and caps, assembled at the Residency; and one was attached, as escort, to each member of the Mission. About nine o'clock, the escort and presents having already been sent to the other side of the lake, the Mission quitted the Residency, and embarked in boats; the Envoy accompanying the principal officers in a handsome war-boat, pulled by upwards of fifty men. On reaching the city side—where a score of the finest and largest elephants, with howdahs, were in waiting to convey the deputation to the p dace—the procession, of which the Drawing is a representation, formed as follows:—

to the place—the procession, of which the Drawing is a representation, formed as follows:—

A small body of the Sth Bengal Irregular Cavalry, with their native officer, Risaldar Meer Wallanet Hoosein, commanded by Captain A. M. Mackenzie, second in command of that corps.

The band of H.M. 29th Regiment.

About eighty men of H.M. 84th Regiment, with their subaltern officers, Lieutenants Hardy and Woolhouse.

**The Secretary to the Mission, Captain H. Yule, on an elephant, bearing the Governor-General's letter on a gold salver, surmounted by the Company's jack, carried by a European seaman of the H.C.'s war-steamer *Zenobia*, and followed by two others.

The Envoy, Major Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, in his tonjon, carried by six Bengal bearers, and covered by two very beautiful gold kincob umbrellas—which, it is necessary to mention, form in Burmah the distinguishing mark of rank or dignity, a plurality being always used by those high in station. At his side were two other similar umbrellas, borne closed by two of the *Zenobia's* crew, and intended to cover the Governor-General's letter.

Immediately behind the Envoy, or nearly on each side of him, were the two principal officers of State who had accompanied the deputation from the Residency—namely, the Nama-da-woon, or Queen's Minister, and the Woondouk, or assistant Minister to the King.

Then followed the gentlemen of the Mission, each on an elephant, and accompanied by the officer already mentioned, as being attached as complimentary escort—viz., Dr. J. Forsyth, Superintending Surgeon; Major Grant Allan, D.Q.M. General, 3rd M.L.I.; Captain J. Rennie, I.N., Commander Zenobia; Professor T. Oldham, Geologist; Captain Willis, Commanding Escort, H.M. 84th Regiment; Captain L. Tripe, 12th Regt. M.N.I. accompanying Mission as Photographist; Lieut. Heathcote, I.N. Zenobia; Mr. C. Grant, Artist; Mr. R. S. Edwards, Attache to Mission; Dr. Cholmeley, 25th Regt. M.N.I.; Captain Porter, Commander steamer *Nerbudda;* Captain Duncan, Commander steamer *Rentinck ; Mr. Ogilv

It was a lively and showy day in Umeerapoora, all the inhabitants of which were assembled on both sides of the road seated (the customary Burmese attitude of respect). The distance of the route from the landing to the palace was upwards of three miles; and the whole road on both sides throughout the entire march was lined with Burman troops—infantry and Cassay horsemen: the former armed with muskets, from the projected springs of grass or flowers—a very

facts throughout the entire march was lined with Burman troops—infantry and Cassay horsemen: the former armed with muskets, from the muzzles of many of which projected sprigs of grass or flowers—a very pleasing idea, reminding us of Landseer's beautiful pictures of "Peace" and "War." The horsemen were armed with spears, and mounted on ponies. After a burning ride of about two hours and a half, the palace was gained; the gates opened, and, after the customary little delay and ceremonies, the audience-hall was entered, where were assembled all the nobles of Ava, and the Mission were seated on carpets in front of the throne. In a few minutes a procession and music were followed by the entrance, through a pair of folding doors at the back of the throne, of the King and Queen, who presented a most magnificent spectacle of regal splendour—sparkling in massive robes of gold and innumerable jewels. The ceremonials consisted in prayer or invocation for the King, reading a translation of the Governor-General's letter, and a list of the presents for his Majesty and the Queen. This done, questions were put to the Envoy, touching the health of the British ruler, the journey, and the seasons; and these being answered, were followed by presents to the Envoy—a gold chain of dignity placed round his neck, a handsome gold cup, a valuable ruby ring, &c.; and to the Mission, gold cups, ruby rings, and Burman silk dress pieces called pusces. This being done, and the silent acknowledgments of the Envoy and Mission made by bowing to the throne, their Majesties arose and retired, and the Envoy and Mission withdrew.

The moment represented by the Sketch is that when the procession is drawn up at the gate of the Palace, the gilt spire of which appears in the rear; and the troops of her Majesty's 84th and Irregular Cavalry, with their leader, Captain Mackenzie—his horse taking fright at the approaching elephants—are saluting the Envoy on his passing between them towards the Palace.

CELEBEATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Minister of the United States in Paris and the American residents gave a grand ball on the 22nd ult., in commemoration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday. It took place in the magnificent apartments of the new Hôtel du Louvre. The saloons were thrown open at ten o'clock; before eleven not less than 500 or 600 persons had arrived; and up to an advanced hour company continued to flow in. The ball-room, which is one of the fluest in Paris, was most brilliantly lighted up. At the further end, and immediately over the gallery where the orchestra was stationed, hung the portrait of Washington, surmounted by the American eagle, and by clusters of flags, with the well-known "stars and stripes." On the right was the portrait of Franklin, and on the left that of Lafsyette, all in richly-gilt frames, and adorned with similar national emblems. At the other extremity, immediately over the entrance, was the portrait of President Pierce. To the right was the full-length likeness of the Empress of the French; and on the left that of the Emperor, habited in military costume, and wearing the Imperial mantle. In the anteroom the Minister of the United States, and the gentlemen who acted as Commissaires—a rosette of blue ribbon on the breast being the distinctive mark of their office—received the company.—Letter from Paris.

M. CABET'S COMMUNIST COLONY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Indépendance Belge states that the communist republic of Icaria, established at Nauvoo, is in a state of dissolution. The President, M Cabet, is represented as meditating a coup d'état against the minority of his adherents, who are in the habit of questioning the expediency of many of his acts, and are impudent enough to dispute with him as if he were but a common mortal like themselves. M. Cabet declares, in his official journal, that "Icaria is in danger in consequence of the audacity of some ungovernable men plunged in vice;" he then proposes a new constitution in ten articles, by which he is to be invested with absolute authority. M. CABET'S COMMUNIST COLONY IN THE UNITED STATES .- The

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN ENGLISH LADY AT PAU.—The trial of the Swiss femme de chambre, Dufey, for an attempt to murder her mistress, an English lady, Mrs. Brock, has just taken place at Pau. Mrs. Brock, an infirm lady, had, it appears, forty-three gold pieces stitched in her corset, which attracted the cupidity of her maid. One morning she attempted to smother her mistress, and would have succeeded, had not the latter's cries alarmed asservant, who brought in the landlord of the house in time to recall the lady, who lay senseless, to life. The jury found the woman guilty, and the court sentenced her to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISCONCERTING AN ORATOR.—It is an astonishing thing how Disconcerting An Orator.—It is an astonishing thing how little a matter will sometimes disconcert a man who is accustomed to speak in public, and to have his thoughts about him and ready at command on almost all occasions. "I was once opening a speech from the stump," said a distinguished western political orator to us recently, "and was just beginning to warm with my subject, when a remarkably clear and deliberate voice spoke out behind me, saying, 'Guess he wouldn't talk quite so hifalutinatin' if he knew that his trousers was bu'st clean out behind!" From that moment I couldn't get on. The people in front began to laugh, and there was a loud roar in my rear, and I dared not reverse my position for fear of having new beholders of my condition. I made, or rather invented, an excuse for delay, and sat down. The malicious sconndre!" continued the orator, "it was only a mean trick, after all. There was nothing under heaven the matter with my unmentionables.—American Paper. A CALL TO POLAND.

By L. L. SAWASZKIEWICZ. Paraphrased from the Polish by Miss CATHERINE FOSTER.

[These touching lines, written many years ago, are now published for the first time. M. L. L. Sawaszkiewicz is known as an historical and poli-tical writer, connected with the press of this country as well as with Contical writer, connected with the press of this country as well as with Continental journalism. He was, after 1848, one of the editors of the daily Parislan paper, La Tribune des Peuples, in which capacity he was associated with the late Adam Miskiewicz, the celebrated Polish poet, called by M. Michelet the "Homer of the North." Miss Foster, whose elegant translation or paraphrase of the original Polish we here present to our readers, is known for an able poetical version of the Psalms which she executed some years ago, in conjunction with Miss Collins.]

OH! pardon, island of the generous stranger,
That from the gardens of thy bright and gay
(Ah! never may they know or blight or danger!)
An exile's weary eyes I turn away—
Through those fair fields where I was once a ranger,
In younger, happier days—to bid them stray;
And, piercing thy calm heavens no tempests mar,
Seek other dearer skies where lower the clouds of war.

Sullen and dark they frown above the land Sulfen and dark they frown above the land
Whose slaughtered sons unburied rest below;
Sullen and dark, as Nature's mighty hand
Her funeral pall did o'er the sleepless throw.
O, England! fair thy goodly plains expand,
Yet pardon that I seek that scene of woe;
Where, though with anguish pale, on Poland's face,
To cheer her suffering child, a mother's smile I trace.

Still, still to her I sigh across the floods
That roar between us; still I hear in dreams
The beating of her heart; forgive the moods,
When sick I turn, from all that brightest seems,
Where wave, though but to sigh, my native woods; Where flow, though mixed with tears, my native streams; Where stand my native halls, that ruin fills; Where rise, as in appeal to Heaven—my native hills.

Of all thy slaves, none wretched as their king, Of all thy slaves, none wretched as their king,
O man! creation's sovereign though thou be
I envy every—ay, the meanest thing
In the vast chain of life through earth and sea.
Thou pilgrim swallow, that dost plume thy wing
To fly th' impending frosts, I envy thee.
For thee the spring shall come again. But oh!
What spring shall ever chase the winter of my woe!

The season of the snows shall pass away, The season of the snows shall pass away,—
Thou shalt return, and find thy home again;
And the same thatch shall shield its walls of clay
Thou knew'st so well ere thou didst cross the main.
But when shall I, on stranger soils that stray,
And waste my soul in longings sad and vain,—
When shall I find my home beyond the sea?
Bird of the ever-shifting wing, I envy thee!

Would I were thee—thou most despised of all That cleave the waters, or the blue air beat, That proudly tread on earth, or lowly crawl— Would I were thee—thou worm, beneath my feet! Unseen, I might have gained my father's hall, My father's hearth, that knows no more its heat! And mid the wreck of household gods o'erthrown Where its cold ashes lie, well pleased, have left my own.

Lend me your pinions, O ye birds of heaven!
That I may see away and be at rest—
I envy you, your wings far stretching, given
(Or so I deem) to bear you from the West.
I envy thee, untinking atom! driven
To light perchance upon my country's breast.
I envy thee, bright tenant of the wave! Thy fins may find the stream my native fields that lave.

Why have ye wings, ye denizens of air?
You are no exiles pining for your home.
Hard by, yon forest holds your callow care,
There is your treasure—wherefore should you roam?
Lend me your wings, this struggling frame to bear—
(Where is my heart)—far through yon azure deme;
From Warsaw's towers—an eagle on my prey
Let me swoop down, and bear the oppressing Russ away.

Far, in some savage howling wilderness,
To cast him out; or on some utmost shore,
Where Nature wears her most horrific dress,
To perish mid the wrecking breakers' roar,
Greedy like him of havoc and distress—
Yon ship, the wind that ruleth them forbore,
Lies shattered, sunk, 'neath their relentless waves:
So Poland 'tis with thee—enslaved, sad land, by slaves!

Oh, bitterest drop in all that cup of gall Which, with averted face, Fate bids thee drink, Lest pitying tears dilute the draught, and all Her soul should from its savage purpose shrink! Oh, bitterest drop, beneath the sunk to sink! Bondage is worse than death, e'en from the free, slavery from slaves, what however aguals thee? But slavery from slaves, what horror equals thee ?

Bird of Jove's lightning! Rider of the storm! Coequal with the thunderboits of heaven! And did I ask thy strength-subduing form With Poland's desolator to have striven? No!—rather horrid vengeance to disarm, Be Philomela's soul of sorrow given; To calm, to soften, and—oh! sweet relief— On Lithuanian plains, dissolve in tender grief.

With eagle wings to cleave the azure flood,
Till I could fold them, Warsaw, o'er thy towers,
With night's sad laureat, to charm the wood
And my own anguish—through the sileat hours;
Where all unsepulchred, the brave and good
Whiten in heaven's sunshine and its showers.
This were to soothe my yearning heart; but, oh!
I, still I am but man—that other name for woe.

O Thou, that hast thy seat above the skies! O Thou, who through infinity art found!—
As mounts to Heaven, unseen of mortal eyes,
The pearly dewdrop that late gemmed the ground,— So let my tears, O God! to Thee arise,— My voice of wailing in Thine ear resound Though 'neath Thy throne the very stars be dust, Thou hast regard unto the low—and unto Thee I trust.

Thou wilt restore our land-I will not ween. For the glad presage that my bosom cheers Thou send'st, an earnest that we yet shall reap In joy—who long, too long, have sown in tears Oh! let me sleep, an adamantine sleep, Till the fair dawn of that blest day appears; a rock !-- insensible to all Gainst which the surge of Fate, unfelt, may rise and fall.

THE MISSING TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER.—The anxiety felt for the The Missing Transatlantic Steamer.—The anxiety felt for the steam-ship Pacific had become intense. At the date of our last advices from New York, she had been out twenty-two days. It is thought that she may, perhaps, have been detained by the ice. If so there is no cause for serious alarm. The United States propeller Arctic sailed from New York on the 11th February, for a voyage along the coast in search of the Pucific. The Arctic is supplied with abundant provisions and stores for the support in comfort of a hundred persons for two months' voyage. Spars, sails, and other rigging is supplied to refit any ship that may have lost theirs by the storms. There are discon board a large quantity of blue lights, Congreve rockets and the like, to signal vessels in distress. The Arctic was to sail for the Grand Banks, and stand on and off the usual course of vessels sailing for New York—hailing every vessel for information of the missing steamer.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. SADLEIR.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. SADLEIR.

The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. John Sadleir, M.P. for Sligo, was held on Monday last, at the workhouse, Hampstead, when the letters that had been ordered to be produced were brought forward in pursuance of the Coroner's summons. Mr. Keating produced the letters addressed to him, and the letter addressed to Mrs. James Sadleir by Mr. Sadleir.

Mr. Anthony Norris, of 2, Bedford-row, solicitor, stated that he left Mr. Sadleir a little after eleven o'clock on Saturday night. He remained with Mr. Sadleir half an hour, during which time he received a telegraphic message from Dublin, relative to the affairs of the bank. It did not appear to make any deep impression on his mind. He read it and threw it over to witness to read.

The Coroner having looked over the letter, said every word of it should be read, except the names of certain parties who were mentioned. Several of these persons were said to be ruined by the villany of Mr. Sadleir; and if they were not quite ruined the publication of their names would complete their misery.

Mr. Norris then read the following letter:—

Saturday night.

I cannot live. I have ruined too many. I could not live and see their agony. I have committed diabolical crimes unknown to any human being. They will now appear, bringing my family and others to distress, causing to all shame and grief that they should have ever known me. I blame no one, but at ribute all to my own infamous villany. . . . and hundreds others have been ruined by my villany. I could go through any torture as a punishment for my crimes. No torture could be too much for such crimes, but I cannot live to see the tortures I inflict upon others.

Telegraph to — and others when you read this.

Mr. R. Keating, M.P. for Waterford, who

Telegraph to — and others when you read this.

Mr. R. Keating, M.P. for Waterford, who was next called, said he was most intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Sadleir. The last written communication he received from him was on Sunday week, about eleven o'clock in the morning. He received two letters. He saw him in the City about five o'clock the evening before. It was at the offices of Messrs. Wilkinson, No. 2, Nicholas-lane. There was a great deal of excitement about him, in consequence of the failure of the Tipperary bank. He heard in the morning that one of Mr. Wilkinson's firm was going to Dublin, but he did not know that it was anything in connection with Mr. Sadleir's affairs. In justice to himself, he (witness) felt bound to say that it was a very painful thing for him to be compelled to produce the letters, as he looked upon them as private and confidential. The first letter was as follows:—

Dear Robert,—James sent me over his title-deeds of Coolamuck and Kilconnell. I have not used these deeds in any way. I gave Gurney a letter from James, intrusted to me by him, which J. Gurney had sent to him. This letter cannot be acted on by J. Gurney without my brother's express authority.

R. Keating, Esq., M.P.

J. SADLEIR.

T. Uzeilli has a bank bill, £2000, on which nothing is due; it should be at once cancelled. If on Monday the bank is to be saved, £8200 must be paid—to East Kent Bailway, for £2 orders, £6200, and the £2000. £2500 must be paid in GHyn's, to meet order at sight issued to-day. At Carrick Gurney knows the orders falling due on Thursday. All are advised, save the one for £6200, my favour. This must be taken up on Monday, not being advised. I cannot live.

Mr. Keating then read the second letter, which was as follows:-

Dear Robert,—To what infamy have I come, step by step, heaping crime upon crime, and now I find myself the author of numberless crimes of a diabolical character, and the cause of ruin and misery and diagrace to thousands—ay, to

character, and the cause of ruin and misery and disgrace to incusants—ay, tens of thousands.

Oh, how I feel for those on whom all this ruin must fall! I could bear all punishments, but I could never bear to witness the sufferings of those on whom I have brought such ruin. It must be better that I should not live.

No one has been privy to my crimes. They spring from my own cursed brain alone. I bave swindled and deceived without the knowledge of any one. Stevens and Norris are both innocent, and have no knowledge of the fabrication of deeds and forgeries by me, and by which I have sought to go on in the horrid hope of retrieving. It was a sad day for all when I candon.

I can give but little aid to unravel accounts and transactions. There are serious questions as to my interest in the Grand Junction and other undertakings. Much will be lost to the creditors if these cases are not fairly treated. The Grand Junction, the East Kent and the Swiss Railways, the Rome line, the Coal Company, are all liable to be entirely lost now, so far as my assets are concerned.

Rome line, the Coal Company, are all liable to be entirely lost now, so far as my assets are concerned.

I authorise you to take possession of all my letters, papers, property, &c., in this house and at Wilkinson's, and at 18, Cannon-street. Return my brother his letters to me, and all other papers. The prayers of one so wicked could not avail, or I would seek to pray for those I leave after me, and who will have to suffer such agony, and all owing to my criminal acts.

O that I had never quitted Ireland! O that I had resisted the first attempts to launch me into speculations! If I had less talents of a worthless kind, and more firmness, I might have remained as I once was, honest and truthful, and I would have lived to see my dear father and mother in their old age. I weep and weep now, but what can that avail!

Mr. Keating, on reaching that part of the letter which related to Mr. Sadleir's father and mother, cried bitterly, and a profound sensation was created amongst all present. He said he had received a letter from Mrs. Sadleir (a sister-in-law of the deceased) inclosing the letter which Mr. Sadleir wrote to her the day before he died. It was as follows:—

James is not to blame. I alone have caused all this dreadful ruin. James

James is not to blame. I slone have caused all this dreadful ruin. James was to me too fond a brother; but he is not to blame for being deceived and led astray by my diabolical acts. Be to him at this moment all the support you can. O, what would I not suffer with gladness to save those whom I have ruined! My end will prove at least that I was not callous to their agony.

A telegraphic message, which was received by Mr. Sadleir while Mr. Norris was with him on Saturday evening, was handed it. It was as follows:—

Telegraphic message from James Sadleir, 30, Merrion-square, South Dublin, to John Sadleir, Esq., M.P., Reform Club, Pall-mall, London.

"All right at all the branches, only about a few small things refused here. If found, £20,000 to £30,000 over here on Monday morning, all is safe."

"All right at all the branches, only about a few small things refused here. If found, £20,000 to £30,000 over here on Monday morning, all is safe."

Mr. Josiah Wilkinson, of the firm of Wilkinson, Gurney, and Stevens, was examined. His evidence related to the possession of a forged deed given to him by Mr. Sadleir:—"He gave me the deed I have spoken of; and when I found the Tipperary bank was in difficulties, I determined to register it before it could be claimed by the creditors. It purported to be of an estate under the Encumbered Estates Court. I have heard that there are a great many forged deeds in existence, but I have not obtained any of them. I have seen a great many of Mr. Sadleir's lately, and they are all genuine except that which I unfortunately possess. I do not think the matters are so bad as Mr. Sadleir's letters seem to imply."

The Coroner said it would be a question for the jury to consider, whether Mr. Sadleir derally commit the extensive forgeries and frauds alluded to, or whether they were mere delusions. The question with regard to the property was very important; for if Mr. Sadleir destroyed himself in sound mind, all his property, his goods and chattels, would be forfeited to the Crown. Up to the present time he (the Coroner) saw no signs of insanity; but if it could be proved that these documents were written under the delusion that he committed villanies which he never committed, that would be positive proof that he committed suicide in an unsound state of mind. It was due to the deceased, his friends, and to the public at large, that there should be further adjournment.

The jury expressed themselves desirous of further evidence upon this point, and after some discussion the inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NUMISMATIST .- A sterling of John Count of Hainault, struck for Mons. NUMISMATIST.—A sterling of John Count of Hainault, struck; for Mons. The best works on coins are—For English: "Snelling on the Coins of Great Britain, France, and Ireland" (1 vol., 4to, 1823); and "Rudin's Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies" (3 vols., 4to, 1840). For Scotch: "Lindsay's View of the Coinage of Scotland" (1 vol., 4to, 1845). MARCUS.—Arms of Saunders—Per chev. sa. and arg. three elephants' heads erased counterchanged.

A CONSTANT READER.—The Arms of the famous William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, son of Hugh de Brun, Earl of March, by Isabel, his wife, widow of King John, were "Barry of ten arg. and az. An orle of martlets gu." We cannot trace the Crest (if any) he bore.

A READER.—To almost every shield of arms there is a crest. We have, however, some instances of the contrary. A motto may be adopted at will, but not a crest.

ever, some instances of the contrary. A motto may be adopted at will, but not a crest.

T. S. J., Camelford.—A grandson, in the male line, is entitled to the same coat of arms as his grandfather.

EUREKA.—Application should be addressed to "The Officers in Waiting, College of Arms, London." The fee for a search is trifling.

S. A.—Sir Thomas Charles Morgan, the husband of the distinguished writer, Lady Morgan, was a physician. He received the honour of knighthood in 1811, married Miss Sydney Owenson in 1812, and died in 1843. We have not any further particulars of him or his ancestry.

GENEALOGUS.—The Viscounty of Baltinglass was conferred 29th June, 1542, on Thomas Eustace, Lord Kilcullen, and is now vested (were the attainder removed) in Captain Charles Stannard Eustace, only son and heir of the late Rev. Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, co. Kildare, declared to be heir to the title by the report of H.M. Attorney-General.

NUMMUS.—Apply to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

Antiquark.—Your first coin is a 10 Kopeck piece, of Elizabetha Petrowna of Russia; and the other a billon coin, of Victor Amadeus III. of Sardinia.

B. A. C.—By applying to Professor Taylor of Gresham College our Correspondent will ascertain how to become a member of the "Purcell Musical Club, and what qualifications are necessary to obtain admittance.

Memorabilia.

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

"A little chink may let in much light."-OLD PROVERB.

CUP, PRESENTED BY HENRY VIII. TO THE BARBER-SURGEONS.



In a secluded turning, a short distance from the back of the General Post-office, the very name of which (Monkwell-street) carries us back to the feudal

office, the very name of which (Monkwell-street) carries us back to the feudal times, and seems an appropriate designation for a spot so gloomy and retired, stands the Hall of the once-fourishing Company of Barber-Surgeons.

The Hall itself is not without interest, being a lofty and spacious room, with a handsome semicircular end, huilt on a bastion of the ancient London Wall; but it is in what is called the "Court-room"—an admirably-proportioned apartment, built by Inigo Jones, and having a richly-decorated ceiling, that the treasures of this ancient Company are contained. Upon entering the Court-room the visitor is at once struck by a magnificent picture of Holbein's—one off that great master's grandest performances—representing King Henry. of that great master's grandest performances, representing King Henry VIII. Conferring the Charter on the Company. This fine painting is ten feet six inches long, and seven feet high, and fully justifies the admiration with which it has been regarded by the best judges. There is a pleasant story told of the late Sir Robert Peel, who

the admiration with which it has been regarded by the best judges. There is a pleasant story told of the late Sir Robert Peel, who was a frequent visitor to the room, having been so enchanted with this painting, and with one head in it particularly, that he offered 2000 guiness to be permitted to cut out the head in question and substitute another in its place!

Near the Holbein is a masterly portrait of Inigo Jones, by Vandyke; and opposite, over the fireplace, a gorgeous full-length of the well-known Countess of Richmond, by Lely. Surrounding these are well-executed portraits of Sir Charles Scarborough, Chief Physician to Charles II., Dr. Arris, Dr. Green, and other esteemed members of the Worshipful Society.

Here, too, are deposited the curious and valuable records of the Company, and what remains of their once-costly plate. The latter, it appears, has undergone strange perils and vicissitudes—having been sometimes pledged and once sold; but the most interesting portions, consisting of the Royal presentations, have always found their way back to the Company's coffers. It is recorded, indeed, that en one occasion the Hall was broken open and all the plate, with a considerable sum of money, carried off; but, one of the thieves confessing, a slue was obtained and good part of the treasure recovered. The plate still preserved consists of a splendid silver-gilt cup and cover, given by Charles II. (engraved in one of our Exhibition Volumes for 1851); a large chased silver punch-bowl, the gift of Queen Anne, four crowns or "garlands of silver, enamelled, garnished and set forth after the neatest manner:" and various beakers, goblets, flagons, dishes, &c.; and last, not least, the elegant silver-gilt cup which adorns the present column. This cup was given to the Company in 1540, by their great patron Henry VIII. It is richly embossed with ornaments in the style of Holbein—among which occur the rose, fleur-de-lis, and in the interior are engraved the arms of the Company.

At the period alluded to above, when circums

NOTES.

KITTY FISHER'S JIG.—Mr. Rimbault is quite correct in stating that Kitty Fisher flourished in the reign of George II. In my youth I was accustomed to hear a song, of which she and the famous Counters of Coventry, who were rival beauties in their respective lines, were the heroines. As well as I can recollect—for I never saw it in print—the song ran thus:—

I sing not of wars or invasions,
I tell you a merrier tale—
How Fisher and Covey were met, Sir,
And sent all the people to goal. The one was a modest-faced sinner, The other a quality toast.

The song then alludes to the peregrinations of both of the ladies in the Park,

But Covey could not bear a rival;
She thought it a terrible case
That first they should gaze at Kit Fisher,
And then come and stare in her face.

"Indeed, if I were but Moll Gunning,
They might have done just as they chose;
But now I am married to Covy,
They shall not thus tread on my toes."

I forge what immediately follows; but a little farther on the lady says:-

"I'll make my case known to the King, The Monarch I know he adores me, Aud won't suffer any such thing.

Then straightway to Court she betakes her:
"I'm come, Sir, to make my complaint;
I ca'nt walk the park for your subjects,
They stare without any restraint.

"Shut, shut up the park, I beseech you; Lay a tax upon staring so hard; Or, if you're afraid to do that, Sir, I'm sure you will grant me a guard!"

The boon thus requested was granted:
The warriors were drawn up with care:—
"With my slaves and my guards I'm surrounded,
Come, stare at me now, if you dare!"

The circumstance is mentioned in "Mr. Grenville's Correspondence," lately

published by the Duke of Buckingham, as having really occurred; and it is an historical fact, curiously illustrative of the state of society and manners in the middle of the last century, that this beautiful but very foolish lady did actually, module of the last century, that this beautiful but very foolish lady did actually, upon such a plea as that described in the song, obtain a grant of a band of soldiers to attend upon her in her walks in the park, then the favourite resort and fashionable promenade of the aristocracy. Her sister, Elizabeth Gunning, who was, I believe, a much more sensible person, married successively the Dukes of Hamilton and Argyll; and became by her first marriage the ancestress of the Earl of Derby, who was supposed to have a claim, through that succession, to the Dukedom of Hamilton; and, by her second marriage, the present Duke of Argyll is her immediate descendant.—Octogenarian.

Song of the Jolly Miller.—If the inclosed verses, which I believe to be the original stanzas belonging to the song "There was a Jolly Miller, &c.," deserve a place in your Memorabilia, you are welcome to publish them. I found them many years ago written on the fly leaf of an old volume of "Dryden's Miscellany Poems," published by Tonson in 1727.—PALLAS,

THERE WAS A JOLLY MILLER.

There was a jolly miller once
Lived on the river Dee;
He worked, and sang from morn till
night,
No lark more blithe than he.

And this the burden of his song For ever used to be— I care for nobody, no, not I, If nobody cares for me.

The reason why he was so blithe,
He once did thus unfold,—
The bread I eat my hands have earn'd;
I covet no man's gold;
I do not fear next quarter day
In debt to none I be. I care for nobody, &c.

A coin or two I've in my purse,
To help a needy friend.
A little I can give the poor,
And still have some to spend.
Though I may fail, yet I rejoice
Another's good hap to see.
I care for, &c.

So let us his example take,
And be from malice free;
Let every one his neighbour serve,
As served he'd like to be!
And merrily push the can about,
And drink and sing with glee.
If nobody cares a doit for us
Why, not a doit care we.

QUERIES.

WILL you be kind enough to inform me who is the author of the beautiful lines beginning

When my soul flies to the first great Giver

quoted in your columns some two months since as Rogers' (the poet) favourite lines !—R. A. F., Holmfirth.

[The lines occur in Charles Mackay's poem "The Hope of the World," which was dedicated to Mr. Rogers.]

MORLEY'S SHORT SONGS, TO SING AND PLAY TO THE LUTE, &c., 1600. —Should any of our readers possess a copy of a now very scarce musical work entitled "The first booke of Ayres, or little short songs, to sing and play to the lute, with the base viole, newly published by Thomas Morley, Bacheler of Musicke and one of the Gent. of her Majesties Royal Chappell. Imprinted at London in Little St. Helens by William Barley the assigne of Thomas Morley and are to be sold at his house in Gracious Streete, 1600,"—he will confer a favour by communicating with the Editor respecting it forthwith.

Antique Spoon.—A friend of mine is in possession of a curious and ancient teaspoon, with the head of Melanthon upon it, with the words "Will God I shall." Can any of your correspondents inform me under what circumstances he made use of these words, or the peculiar reference contained

TAYLOR the Water Poet's "Triumph of Fame and Honour," at This little tract was sold, at the sale of Mr. West's library in 1733, with another for the year 1639, as noticed in Nicholl's "List of London Pageants." Can you inform me how a copy of it can be obtained?—C. F. A.

[The tract in question is extremely rare, and, if this inquiry meet the eye of any one fortunate enough to possess a copy, we shall be obliged by his communicating with us.]

THE ORIGIN OF MALT LIQUOR. - In an ancient Welsh document, THE ORIGIN OF MALT LIQUOR.—In an ancient Welsh document, the origin of malt liquor is thus described:—" Ceraint the Drunkard was the first who made malt liquor properly; and the commencement was thus:—After he had boiled the wort, together with field flowers and honey, a boar came there, and drinking of it, cast in his foam, which caused the liquor to ferment. The bear thus prepared was superior to any ever known before; and thence arose the practice of putting barm in wort." I shall be glad to know whether a boar's foam would have the effect described or not?—CYMBO.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

JOHN GILPIN.—In reply to Edmonton's inquiry as to the existence of any written legend respecting the John Güpin who is the hero of Cowper's ballad, I can state that upwards of fifty years since I had in my possession a small octave volume with a prose history of the birth, parentage, and life of the said John Gilpin. It was bound up together with the ballad, which retains so much of its amusing interest after such a lapse of years. I am causing inquiry to be made in a quarter from which I hope to obtain information as to the possibility of recovering possession of the volume alluded to; and, if successful, I shall have much pleasure in placing it in the hands of Edmonton, through your means, for his perusal.—C. V.

The Christmas Mummers.—The "guisings," or Christmas mammings, mentioned by your correspondents, may be traced back to the palmers and pilgrims, who, "dressed in chaplets and cloaks covered with many-coloured scalops," were wont to recite to wondering assemblies their adventures in the "holy places" in which they had sojourned. Then followed the monks, with their mysteries and miracle-plays; and, although these exhibitions were superseded by the regular drams, Scriptural plays were not entirely laid aside, and are still acted in many parts of Italy and Spain. The "guisings" are still common in various parts of England about Christmas-tide. "In Lancashire and Yorkshire," says the late D'Israeli ("Amenities of Literature," ii., 177), "and also in Dorsetshire, families are visited by 'the great Emperor of the Turks,' and St. George of England, or by the lion-hearted Richard. After a fierce onset, ringing their tin swords, the Saracens groan and drop. The Leech appears holding his phial; from some drops the dead survive their fate, and rise for the hospitable supper. The dialogue, however, has not been so traditional as the exhibition. The curious portion of these ancient exhibitions is, therefore, totally lost in the substitutions of the rude rustics." Edward Jones, in his valuable "Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards" (i., 108), says:—"It is customary in North Wales, about Christmas, for the young farmers, both men and maids, to go about to their neighbours' houses disguised in each other's clothes, and sometimes in masks. They are called Gurashod, probably from their assuming old characters or wizards. They act various antic diversions, and dance and sing, for which they get good cheer; or ale, apples, and nuts." He then prints the following curious specimen of a "mumming," which in his time (1788) was still acted in Oxfordshire. A Knight enters with his sword drawn, and says:— THE CHRISTMAS MUMMERS.—The "guisings," or Christmas

Room, room, make room brave gallants all For me and my brave company!

Where's the man that dares bid me stand!

I'll cut him down with my bold hand.

St. George. Here's the man that dares bid you stand;

He defies your courageous hand!

The Knight. Then mind your eye, to guard the blow,

And shield your face, and heart also.

[They fight—St. GEORGE gets wounded and falls.]

Doctor, doctor, come here and see,

St. George is wounded in the knee: Doctor, doctor, come here and see,
St. George is wounded in the knee:
Doctor, doctor, play well your part,
St. George is wounded in the heart!

[The Doctor enters.]

The Doctor. I am a doctor, and a doctor good,
And with my hand I'll stop the blood.

The Enctor. I cure coughs, colds, fevers, gont,
Both pains within, and aches without;
I will bleed him in the thumb!

St. George. O! (will you so!) then I'll get up and run;
[Some more Mummers, or Minstrels, come in, and they sing the following accompanied by the hurdy-gurdy.]

My father he killed a fine fat hog,
And that you may plainly see;
My mother gave me the guts of the hog
To make a hurdy-gurdy.

[They then repeat the song in full chorus and dance.]

Such is the primitive dialogue handed down to us by tradition.

Such is the primitive dialogue handed down to us by tradition, and it is interesting to compare it with the following ancient scrap extracted from Harl. MS., No. 1197:—

KNIGHT.
I ame a knighte,
And menes to fight, And armet well ame I;
Lo, here I stand,
With sword ine hand,
My manhoud for to try.

ST. GEORGE.
Thou marciall wite
That menes to fight,
And sette upon me so,
Lo, here I stand,
With sword in hand,
To dubbelle evrey blowe.
EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. METCALF.—It is a copy of the warrant for the execution of Charles I., and may be obtained for a trifle at any old print shop.
THE CONSTABLE FAMILY.—"Antiquarian" will be glad to address a note to Mr. Baker, if the latter will send an address.
W. C. Bristol, with perhaps, be g sod enough to forward the original letter.
A. W., Viator, J. P., G. N.—Apply to Mr. Lilly, bookseller, King-street, Covent-garden London.

London.

A Member of the Somersetshire Archeological Society will, perhaps, favour us with his

London.

A Member of the Somersetshire Archæological Society will, perhaps, favour us with his address.

H. A., who contradicts Mr. Blundell's statement relative to the burial-place of Marshal Schomberg, should not write anonymously.

E. S.S.—The letter of Charles the First is interesting, but we presume it may be found in any History of Cornwall.

A GLOUCESTERSHIER MAX.—" George Ridler's Oven" is undoubtedly a curious old ballad, but it is well known, and the "explanation," which you say has recently been discovered, is unmitigated nonsense.

BECRIVED.—Q. H. E., H. Harris, Jan Dhu, W. P. Howard, M. S. F., A Translator of Shakspeare, The Daughteer of a Frenchman, T. Miin, F. S., Puer, Y. I., "I doubt it, quoth Dolben," C. C., Alfred, R. A., W. D., Stella, Montralme, Horace Johnson, T. C., P. F. G., J. D. Parry R. W., J. Houlton, Horace Johnson, T. C., P. F. G., J. D. Parry R. W., J. Houlton, A. Atherstone, L. L., L. de L. R. C., Quasimodo, A. Gloucestor Man, C. P., N. Hocke Robinson, C. B. H., W. G., Antoo, Lex, T. C., Norwich, A. E., C. F. C., George Shiers, R. B., Resding; Constant Reader, Dawlish; C. V., Boulegne, P. S., W. C., George Shiers, R. B., Resding; Constant Reader, Dawlish; C. V., Boulegne, P. S., W. C., N. V., Ilfracombe; John Key, M., Hawkhurst, A. B., M. C., Lotopeca, H. Smith, Black heath; A. F., Shenley, H. A., W. M. Y. E. T. N., Brighton, F. E. T., J. A., Liverpool; H. L. K., R. A. F., Stephen, J. Tucker, W. D., La Stella di Speranza, W. B. R., Dr. Rimbault, R. C., W. Hadley, Pertur bateur, Thomas H. Browne, A. M., Viator, J. P., R. W., Dr. Kaltschmidt, C., Horace Johnson, L. L., A Subscriber, Quasimodo, R. C., L. de L., Antiquarian, T. P. Langmead, Oldbuck, Stic, Sunderland, Alexander Whamond.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. McL.—Under any such circumstances a player cannot Castle.
T. K., Reading.—It shall be examined.
C. P. J., Yoxford.—The Solutions you speak of were doubtless wrong, or they would have been acknowledged.
T. C., Longford.—It. Your suggestion regarding the Solutions is not practicable. 2. See Notice to "J. G. G." in our last. 3. The Pawn can be taken or allowed to pass, as the adversary chooses.

MAIR, Judicy —In the Solution of Problem No. 623, White's second move is R to K B 6th; then, play as Black may, Mate must follow next move.

WABBAM, Oxford.—We are sorry we have not leisure to examine the game again; but you will find the opening thoroughly examined in the German "Handbuch."
GERGORY.—The New Series Of LA RICENCE.—This magasine may be obtained on application to Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; and Messrs.
Barthes and Lovell, Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The Solution of Problem 523 is:—

1. B to Q B 7th
2. R to K B 6th
3. K R, K, or P, according as Black played, gives mate.

3. K R, K, or P, according as Black played, gives mate.

The "numerous solutions" our correspondent speaks of are. of course, the same as the above. If the Problem admitted of two solutions, it would be imperfect.

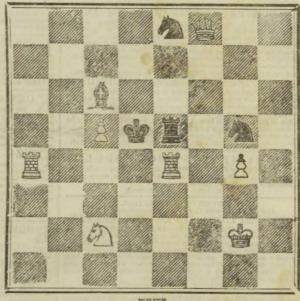
J. D. is thanked for his consideration. We wish other correspondents would exhibit a little of the same—seeing, as they must see, how inadequate the space we have at command is to the calls upon it.

BERKSHIRE AND READING CHESS-CLUE.—The anniversary meeting of this long-established Club is appointed to be held at the New Public Hall, London-street, Reading, on Wednesday, th 5th of March; and on the following day the committee and visitors will dine at the George Hotel. Applications for tickets should be made to Mr. W. Hodges, Reading.

PREBLES.—The Solution you ask for is as follows:—

1. R to K B 8th (ch)
2. K to K Kt 6th (ch)
3. K to K 8th (ch)
4. Black take the Kt, then Pawn takes Pawn, discovering ch; and Black, to avoid mate, must tak

PROBLEM No. 628. By Signor ASPA. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB. Game played in consultation by Messrs. STAUNTON and BARNES, against Messrs. LOWENTHAL and OWEX. (Giuoco Piano).

۰	WHILE DIACK	WHILE BLACK
	(Messrs. S. and B.) (Messrs. L. and O.)	(Messrs. S. and B.) (Messrs. L. and O.)
	1. P to K 4th P to K 4th	20. K to R sq B takes K P
	2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K Kt to K R 4th Q to K sq
	3. KB to QB 4th KB to QB 4th	22. P to Q 4th P takes P
	4. QKt to QB3rd P to Q 3rd	23. Q Kt to Q B 5th P to Q 6th
	5. P to Q 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd	24. Q Kt takes Q B P takes B
	6. Q Kt to K 2nd Q B to K 3rd	25. Kt takes KR Q takes Kt (d)
1	7. K B to Q Kt 3rd P to K R 3rd	26. Q to K 2nd, P to Q B 8th
	(a)	" Queens"
	8. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd Castles	27. R takes Q B takes R
	9. Castles P to Q 4th	28. R takes B R to K sq
	10. P takes P K Kt takes P	29. Q to Q Kt 5th Q to Q 3rd
	11. K B to Q R 4th K Kt to K 2nd	30. R to K B sq P to Q Kt 3rd
	12. Q Kt to K 4th (b) K B to Q Kt 3rd	31. Q to Q B 4th (ch) K to R 2nd
	13. P to Q B 3rd P to K B 4th	32. Kt to K B 5th Q to K 4th (e)
	14. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd Q to her 3rd	33. Q to K B 7th (f) R to K 3rd
	15. Q B to K 3rd Q R to Q sq	34. P to K R 3rd (g) Q to K B 3rd
	16. K B to Q B 2nd K Kt to Q 4th	35. Q to K B 5th Q to K Kt 4th
	17. Q to K sq (c) Kt takes Q B	36. Q to K Kt 4th Q takes Q
	18. P takes Kt P to K B 5th	37. P takes Q R to K 5th
	19. Q Kt to K 4th Q to K 2ad	38. QR to Q sq Kt to K 4th
	And, in a few move	The state of the s
ı		
	(a) The opening of this game is very indit	ferently played by White. In this case they

(a) The opening of this game is very indifferently played by White. In this case they ought to have taken off the Bisapp, instead of losing time by retreating.

(b) Quite useless, worse than that, indeed, since the Kt, after forcing the adverse Bishop into comfortable quarters, remains himself a mark for attack by the K B P.

(c) They should have taken off the Bishop, but the game as far as White are concerned is evidently conducted without anything like plan or due reflection. As a proof of this take the present instance. It required only to look two moves forward to see plainly that moving Queen to K aq must cost their best Pawn; and yet they moved her there.

(d) To have taken with the King would have been very bad play. For example—

25.

26. Kt to K Kt 6th (ch)

27. Q takes B—With the best game.

(e) Well played. The only really good move made throughout the game. Had they played otherwise, White must have won the disputed Pawn by force.

(f) Had they taken the Kt, Black would have answered with R to K 3rd, &c. If, instead of taking the Kt, they had taken the K KIP. He game would have proceeded as follows:—33. Kt takes K KP. Kt to Q R 4th

30. also if White take the K R P, Black in like manner first attack the Queen with their Kt, and then captures the adverse Kt.

(g) Too late. This Pawn should have been advanced long, long age.

Present Score—Messrs. S. and Ally, 3. Messrs. L. and Ally, 1. Drawn, 1.

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The following is a list of the players and of the games won, by which it will be seen that of ten games played Liverpool scored but one:—

		TER GA				LIVERI			WON	v.
Duval						Sparke		**		0
Kipping		* *		3	29	Soul				0
Cluley	**	**	0.0	2	. 29	Sinclair	**	0.0		0
Pinder	**	**	**	3	22	Smith	**	**		ŏ
			1	-					-	-
		Total		9						1

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BURGLARY.-Mr. BENJAMIN WEST, opportunity to return his heartfelt thanks to his Friends and Fairons for the great sympathy evinced on account of his heavy loss (from twelve to fifteen handred pounds) by Robbery. Mr. West respectfully announces he has RESUMED BUSINESS, and solicits a continuance of the valued patronage awarded to him during the past thirty-one years.—33, Marchmont-street, Russell-square.

February 25th, 1856.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for EXPONENTATION.—Measrs. LAVY, Successors to Measrs.

Sanders, of 251, Strand, bog to acquaint Ladles and Gentlemen that they give a liberal price for every description of Wearing Apparel, including Velvet, Silk, and Satia Dresses, Regimental Swords, Epanlets, Outfits, Polat Lace, Trinkets, Court Suits, Gans, Linen, Farniture, Books, Boots, &c. Ladles or Gentlemen wishing to dispose of any of the above will be punctually waited on at their residence, any time or distance, by a letter addressed to Mr. or Mrs. Lavy, Wholesale Clothiers, 251, Strand (opposite Twining's Banking Establishment). All parcels from town or country will meet with prompt attention, and a post-office order resulted by return. N.B. And at 341, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—Established 65 years.

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Price 6d., free by post.
For the Contents of this popular Work, see ILLUSTRATED LONDON
NEWS, in the Number dated Jan. 5.
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Established 1786.

MONEY.—WANTED, £10,000, on Mortgage of Estates in Ireland, of adequate value, in part held under Encumbered Estates title; also £2000 on Encumbered Estates title; also £2000 on Encumbered Estates title. Applications from Principals and their Solicitors preferred.—Address Messrs. GRESSON and CLARKE, Solicitors, 30, Upper Merrionstreet, Dublin.

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-Great saving. OAT-BRUISERS, Chaff-cutters; Mangles,
50s.; Flour-Mills; Farming Implements 20 per cent. lower. Book
on Feeding, 1s.; Ditto Bread Making 1s. post-free.—WEDLAKE and
CO., 118. Fenchurch-atreet.

TO MENTAL INVALIDS.—A Medical Gentleman, with twelve years' experience in the Treatment of the same, about removing into the country to follow agricultural purits, wishes to undertake the care of one Gentleman, to whom he ill devote the whole of his time and attention.—At dress M. D., Mr. urroch, Surgical Instrument Maker, 2, New-street, St. Thomas's, uthwark.

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POWERFUL and brilliant patent TELESCOPES, Camp, Race-course, Opera, and perspective Glasses,
to know the distances, possessing such extraordinary powers, that
some, from 3½ to 6 inches, will show distinctly a person's countenance from three and a half to six miles, the Georgian with his six
satellites, Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars.
Also a very small powerful waistcoat-pocket glass. the size of a
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miles.

waints, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles.

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented instrument for extreme cases of deafness, called the sound magnifer, organic vibrator and invisible voice conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible, the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to bear distinctly at thurch and at public assembles. Patent Spectacles with lenses of the most transparent brilliancy for weak and defective eye-sight.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

A USTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, A. Sydney, Melbourne.—LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS are GRANTED upon these places by Messrs. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS, and CO., No. 4, Lombard-sur-et, the agents of the Bank. They also undertake to negotiate Bills and to make advances on securities at By order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Sydney. EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL

The Annual General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Society on Thursday, the 6th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, at which Meeting Six Directors will be

elected.

Any Proprietor desirous of proposing a Candidate for the Office of Director must send the name of such Candidate to the Secretary, at least fourteen days before the day of meeting. The ballot will commence at Eleven, and close at Two o'clock.

An election of an Auditor (on the part of the assured) will also take place on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock.

BONUS.

Eleven and Two o'clock.

BONUS.

The Sixth Division of Profits will be made in January, 1857. Those who complete Policies before the end of June next will participate.

GEORGE H. FINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, 9th Feb., 1856.

DURE COD-LIVER OIL WITH QUININE Quinine h l'Huile de Foie de Morue) combines the tonic and atrengthening properties of Quinine with the well-known virtues of Pure Cod-Liver Oil. Many eminent medical men have testified to the efficacy of this FEFECT compound. In Bottles at 28, 204, 4s. d., and lis., direct of B. Drew and Co., 91, Blackman-street, Borough, Loudon; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Newbery, 69, 8t. Paul's; or of any Chemist in the British empire. From J. C. W. LEVER, Eaq., M.D., Physician, Accoucheur, Guy's Hospital, Fellow Royal Med. Chir. Society, &c., &c.

"I camnot have the least hesitation in bearing my testimony to the great efficiency and value of your proparation of Cod-Liver Oil with Quinine. In many cases under my treatment it has acted nobly, and I have the greatest confidence in it.

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Faculty for its purity, efficacy, and marked superiority over all other
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CONGUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, DISEASES GF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On
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"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod-Liver
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but uniform, in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many
respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Do
Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces
the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not
cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale Newtoundland oils. The oil being, moreover,
more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed
a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Oil."

Sold in London by ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, Dr. De Jongh's sole accredited Consignees, and sent by them, carriage-free, to all parts of town.

May be obtained in the Country from many respectable Chemists. Should the least difficulty be experienced in procuring this Oil, Messrs. Ansar, Harford, and Co. will forward four half-pint bottles to any part of England, CARRIAGE-FAID, on receipt of a remittance of 10s.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

London: Printed and Published at the Offices, 198, Strand, and Milford House, in the Parish of St. Ciement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAT, MARCH 1, 1850.